Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. | Philadelphia, May 5, 1838. | Whole No. 875.

The following lines are published at the request of a Lyceum, to which institution they were presented in LINES, SPOKEN BY MRS. DE VERE, ON THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS TO THE LYCEUM.

'Tis false our wishes cluster where the flowers are freshly bursting forth,
Or that we prove on the sweet's bough, thus wanton, the rose of the earth;
Not among their scented vines (how daughter, dearest, of Flora!)
Do we, however, this costume was nothing extraordinary, or indeed very different from the hundreds of antiquated men who about the town to be seen swaddling forth in fine silver a coat of thirteen green frogs back and a spring shoes. The gentleman in question visited the Cafe de Foy every precisely, at one o'clock, called for a cup of coffee with cream, and a roll of bread, which he dipped into the sugar basin of circular form. It was necessary, however, that this bread should be fresh, and with the coffee served in the old gentleman in this respect, a ruffle was carefully reserved from each day's consumption, and put aside for his breakfast the following morning. From this practice, the old gentleman was known among the different waiters by the epithet of 'The Man who always ate Stale Bread.'

The old gentleman's state of existence was so regular, and his movements so regular, as to regulate in no small degree those of an automaton. He entered the Cafe every morning, without looking to the right or the left, and proceeded directly to a little round table, isolated and inviting, situated in the corner of the room, and invariably abstracted two out of the five lumps of sugar which figured beside his cup, and put them into the dexter pocket of his green coat; he next proceeded to butter in succession, one after the other, the numerous morsels of bread, adjusting the napkin, and finally blowing the scattered crumbs from his vest, which, when he had made a mouthful sound among the waiters around him, who, in their turn, shrugged their shoulders, and, with a smile, pointed to their foreheads, as much as to say, 'Poor man! he is not quite right in his head.' Nothing can exceed the pity which the waiters felt for this poor old man, who, in their opinion, was a victim to the effects of a disordered mind. Some of them, who had been in the habit of frequently bestowing the well known Cafe de Foy on the Palais Royal, about the year 1815, was a soldier, very carefully dressed, although his dress was of the most antiquated description. He had developed a warm Welsh wig, with a long queue depending from it, which appeared, viewed from its hinder aspect, to resemble a green cabbage, with the stem still dangling at its extremities. His pantaloons were of a plaid, and were not unlikely down his stumpy left leg. Hence, he was enabled with the aid of a gold snuff box, ornamented with Sèvres, to place a pinch of snuff in his nostrils, and yet, at the same time, to keep his right arm at the extreme end of his coat, which, with some being full out, gave him an additional once, or two of importance. The waiters, in the mean time, pointed to the old man, who, in the midst of the whole body, with a smile of the large.

Dominic, the chief waiter of the establishment had become attached to the old man, in consequence of the little trouble he gave and his quiet and gentle demeanour. Dominic imagined, from the circumstance of his not diminishing the expense of his breakfast, that the good man was merely labouring under some temporary embarrassment so that, partly from calculation and partly from good feeling, Dominic determined to become responsible to the proprietor for the past and future breakfasts, and doubting that the embarrassment would shortly cease, and that the little giant would soon settle his arrears, and perhaps accompany the settlement with a gratuity for the accommodation.

But Dominic was deceived in his calculation of time; ten months elapsed without any allusion to the matter or offer of payment. The coffee-house keeper and his waiters began to shrug their shoulders and wear long faces at the risk poor Dominic was running. Dominic himself, expected to three daily doubts, began to think that he had acted illiberally in becoming responsible for a man whose debt seemed destined to go on accruing for ever; when, one day, the old man, without any explanation, demanded his account, settled it in full, and after a careful calculation, handed to the waiter, in addition, the sum of fifteen francs six sous, as his gratuity, at the rate of one sous a day for ten months, of which four contained each thirty-one days.

If interest alone had guided the conduct of the head waiter, it must be confessed that he had laboriously failed in the result; for in France the contributions to the waiters are all placed in one general cash-box, and at the end of a certain period the proceeds are divided among all the servants of the house, the master first helping himself to the lion's share; at this rate, Dominic's recompense would probably amount to a solitary sixpence. Dominic knew this, but was satisfied with the reward of his own heart; he thanked the old man graciously for the payment, placed the gratuity in the common receptacle, and transferred the other napkins to his own strongholds, for he had previously paid day by day the expense of the breakfast from his own pocket.

The little man followed Dominic's movements with his own eyes, at the same time leaning upon the table a much, somewhat longer and a little more vehement than was his wont; but by no word or movement did he afford an indication of having understood the liberal conduct of the waiter in his behalf.

About the close of the same year, that is to say, three or four months after the liquidation of this singular debt, the proprietor of the Cafe, who had realized a fortune, announced his intention of disposing of the establishment, and retiring from trade.

Hearing this intention announced in the Cafe, the old gentleman made a sign to Dominic, who was in attendance, to approach, and began a conversation. Dominic was as much surprised at this sudden fit of loquacity as though one of the stucco figures on the ceiling had opened its mouth, and asked for a cup of coffee. But Dominic was destined to be even more surprised at the nature of the communication.

'My friend,' said the old gentleman to the head waiter, 'you are a good fellow, and I wish you well.'

Dominic bowed, and elevated his shoulders with that slight movement which may be interpreted, *at his ease*, to mean 'I am much obliged, or it is of little consequence to me.' The old man took the former signification, and continued—

'Dominic, I am sure you have been economical; I know this, and much more of which I do not speak, because I am too well acquainted with the value of words to throw them away; I know you have saved money.'

Dominic bunded back a step or two, and the action hardly needed to be interpreted. 'He is about to ask me to lend him money, thought the head waiter.

The questioner appeared to divine the thoughts of the waiter; his visage was for an instant disorted with a grimace, of which the model may be seen in the figures of the middle ages which decorate the porch of some Gothic church.

'Dominic,' he continued, 'I see that I am right; you have money in the funds; this is excellent, and now reply to my question shortly and to the purpose. Do you think, from your own knowledge that an intelligent man, desirous of improving his circumstances, would find fine a favourable speculation in which to risk a capital as large as that demanded by your master for his business.'

Dominic was pleased to have an opportunity of talking on a subject which entirely occupied his thoughts. 'If,' said he, 'the purchaser understood the business, so as to be able to attend to his own interests, and if he was not compelled to borrow the purchase-money on extravagant terms, he would find the business a fortune.'

'Well, and why do you not purchase it?'

'Mercy, I! with what?'

'With your savings.'

'My savings! they do not amount to less than thousand francs.'

'Ten thousand francs! how long have you been in service, Dominic?'

'I have carried the napkin for twenty-three years—I am now thirty-nine.'

'You are a good fellow, as I said; the man who could amass ten thousand francs, by adding sous to sous, would soon be worth a million at the head of a house like this. Decidedly, it must be so. Dominic, I know a person who could assist you with a loan; how much do you want?'

'Nothing. I would not figure a debt of ten hundred and twenty thousand francs; the risk is too great, and the interest would probably absorb all the profit; I would rather continue a waiter for a few years longer, and retire upon a small annuity than run the risk of marching to prison in the shoes of a bankrupt.'

'You speak sense, my friend, but leave the matter to me.'

The old man then adjusted the folds of his boots, and departed without uttering another word. The next morning he came to the Cafe half an hour earlier than was his custom. Dominic commenced arranging his table, but the old man arrested him.

'Where is the proprietor?' said he.

'In his cabinet, said Dominic.

'Conduct me to him.'

Dominic moved forward to show the old man the way; his heart beat with violence, for, although he had passed the whole of the preceding day in trying to convince himself that the good man was weak in his intellect, and was trifling with him still his perplexity returned when he beheld the air of assurance and determination with which the man who ate stale bread' proceeded about the business. When they were both arrived in the presence of the proprietor, the old man commenced the conversation without further preamble.

'How much do you demand for your establishment?' said he.

'Before I reply to your inquiry,' said the proprietor, who suspected some invalidation in seeming of folly, 'before I reply to your demand, and enter upon the affair with you, suffer me to ask whom I have the honour to address?'

'You are right. If two are about to enter into a contract, it is first of all necessary that they should know and have confidence in each other. I am the Baron Ragelet, ex-commissary general of the armies of the empire.'

'Baron Ragelet!' said the proprietor, bowing; 'I know the name; I have seen it lately in the newspapers.'

'No doubt, in relation to an injunction obtained by an indignant family to prevent me from wasting my fortune. They say I am a fool, and that my liberality has its origin in imbecility. During ten months, while the inquiry was going on, my property was extracted, and I refused to touch the allowance offered me. Since then the inquiry has terminated in favour of my sanity, and, having again entered upon the administration of my property, I was enabled to refund to this excellent man the little sum he had had the generosity to disburse for me. Now that we know each other, let us return to business. What sum do you demand for your establishment?'

'Two hundred and twenty thousand francs.'

'It is not perhaps too dear; and you would probably have no objection to leave some of the purchase money on mortgage. But listen to me. The times are unsettled, and the most solid establishment are at the mercy of revolutions, and two hundred thousand francs now is better than two hundred and twenty thousand in prospect. Here, then,' he continued, drawing an old portfolio from his pocket, 'is two hundred thousand francs in notes of the Bank of France. If these satisfy you, the affair is finished. This is my way of transacting business, and in my time I have completed more important bargains in fewer words.'

Dominic and his master both seemed stupified with surprise. The Baron appeared to enjoy their confusion, and rubbed his hands, and repeated the grimace to which we have already alluded.

'I am willing to agree,' said the proprietor; but it is necessary that the matter should be arranged by a notary.

'Why so? Is not the sale executed in good form by the three parties present?'

'But with respect to the interest,' ventured Dominic, in a smothered tone of voice, seizing the Baron's coat, 'it is necessary——'

'Bah!' replied the old man, 'I do it to oblige a friend, and am no usurer. Give me your acknowledgement—I desire nothing else. But as I have no intention of making you a present of two hundred thousand francs, I will arrange it in such a manner that you shall long remain my debtor.'

Dominic fell from his elevation, and the man who always ate stale bread', descended to the coffee-room. While the buyer and seller were preparing themselves to register the transfer of the property, he swallowed his cup of coffee, not forgetting the two pieces of sugar to be transferred to his pocket, beat a superb march on the table, drew up his boots, and departed with his two friends to finish, by a dash of the pen, a transfer of two hundred thousand francs.

In a few days Dominic was installed in his new dignity. The little old man continued to take his ordinary breakfast in his usual impassible manner, when, one day, as he was leaving the room, he deviated so far from his usual custom as to approach Dominic, who was ensconced in the seat of honour, and addressed him with the following words:—

'Dominic,' said he, 'I think you have warm affections?'

'Perhaps,' said Dominic, fixing his eyes upon the Baron, as though he would read his thoughts.

'I see,' said the other, 'you have them when the occasion demands it—you are right—I am pleased with the reservation. I find you have not lost your heart—marriage is the most important affair of a man's life. Dominic, you must get married.'

'I have already thought it, Sir,' said Dominic; 'a wife would be a great source of comfort and economy. It would save the expense of a *dame de comptoir*.'

'True,' said the Baron, 'you have need of aid and counsel; you shall have them. Be ready at eight o'clock this evening; I will call for you, and we will pay a visit together.'

The appointed hour arrived, and with it the Baron. Dominic was ready, and accompanied Mons. Ragelet in a hackney coach to that quarter of decayed wealth, the Faubourg St. Germain. Here they stopped at the door of a house of mean appearance, and, having ascended several flights of stairs, entered a small apartment, where they found two ladies, who received them with marked attention.

'Madame Dupre,' said the Baron to one of them, with an appearance of friendly familiarity, 'this is the worthy man of whom I have spoken, and in whose welfare I hope to interest you. Dominic,' continued he, turning towards the coffee-house keeper, 'this lady is the widow of a man who has rendered the state great services. She has promised to extend her favours to you, and will permit you to visit her at intervals.'

While Mons. Ragelet was making these introductions in due form, the daughter of Madame Dupre, whose name was Rose, and who, without being exactly beautiful, possessed all the freshness and bloom of the rose, to whose name she bore, gazed Dominic attentively, and gave an return bestowed upon her a large share of his attention. The result of this double investigation appeared favourable to both parties, for Dominic was well-formed, and with good features, and his countenance reflected the goodness and gentleness of his heart. He had also taken care to dress for interview, so as to off his person to the best advantage, believing the old adage, that, with the ladies, *Ce n'est le premier pas qui coute.*

But the meanness of the apartment, and the simple and unexpensive dresses of the ladies, somewhat disappointed Dominic. He was mistaken at the earlier, and, in return for the Baron's kindness, and indeed, thought, from a hint that the Baron had dropped, that it was his intention to introduce him to a lady of property, with some rose towards the liquidation of his debt. But observing such obvious signs of want of wealth in the Dupres, he came to the conclusion that the Baron was more desirous of marrying him to a girl who had been under his protection, in return for the favours which he had just bestowed. This thought occasioned Dominic great uneasiness, but, whatever the appearances might be, the conclusion was a wrong one. The next day as the interview had been satisfactory between the parties, the Baron, on announced to Dominic his plans in full. He stated the nature of the obligations conferred upon him by the elder Dupre, and his desire, as the family were left in adverse circumstances, to return the obligation, without alarming their delicacy; and this, he thought, he could best do by effecting a marriage between Dominic and the daughter of his friend.

Dominic was satisfied was this explanation and arrangement; the young lady appeared truly amiable, and desirable as a partner for life; and, before a week had elapsed Dominic made a formal offer of his hand and heart, and was duly accepted by the protege of the man who always ate stale bread.

The marriage was duly solemnized, and the same day, after his customary breakfast, the Baron beckoned Dominic to approach.

'You have done well, said he; 'you have married, without interested motives, a woman desirous and capable of rendering you happy. I told you that I should find means to cancel the debt you owe me; it is in the power of Rose. Dominic, continued he, seizing the two hundred thousand bill in pieces, 'I destroy this acknowledgement you gave for the money. Enjoy it and be happy.'

Dominic, full of gratitude, would have thrown himself at the Baron's feet, but he was already out of the door.

'Two or three such reparations,' he muttered to himself, as he walked swiftly away, 'and I shall die contented and absolved; and these are what my relations call prodigal dissipations of my fortune.'

May all those who wallow in ill-acquired wealth render the same atonement to society as Baron Ragelet; and may they be as happy in the selection of their objects!

Dominic verified the prediction of the Baron, and became a millionaire. He improved the establishment in the Palais Royal, and, having brought it to its present state of perfection, sold the property for five hundred thousand francs. He is now a retired citizen, residing in a noble hotel in the Rue St. Honore and member of the Chamber of Deputies, distinguished chiefly for the simple probity of his character. Neither he nor Rose have ever forgotten or hesitated to acknowledge their obligations to 'the Man who always ate stale bread.'

THE COWSLIP.

Cowslip, of all beloved, of all adored!
Thee let me sing, the homely shepherd's pride;
Fit emblem of the maid I love, a form
Gladdening the sight of man; a sweet perfume,
Sending its balmy fragrance to the soul.
Daughter of Spring and messenger of May,
Which shall I first declare, which most extol,
Thy sovereign beauties, or thy sovereign use?
With thee the rural dance and delight participate.
A necessary draught, more famous to my taste
Than all the toasted wine, boasted Bacchus!
Maidens with raven their auburn tresses braid;
Or, with the daisy and the primrose pale,
Thy flowers entwining, weave a chaplet fair,
To grace that pole round which the village train
Lead on their dance to greet the jocund May;
Joceund I'll call it, for it lends a smile
To thee, who never sniff'st but once a year.
I dame thee not, thou poor unpitied weed!
O, I despise, save him whose silent heart
Dejected Hatway! Peace be to his soul!
Thus is that man, who quits the pale of life,
Who, wanting nothing, and yet vexing mind
From seeking nothing, and yet cries out his aim
To raise from dust the meanest of his kind.
Now I at the muse to thee her dear tribute,
Friend of the poor and guardian of the wronged,
Back let her pleased return, to view those spoils,
Whose sole acquisition has claims for me
Beyond the hall or midnight masquerade
Sit on that merry morn I've joined their throng,
A glad spectator; on their mazes dance
Fixed most attentive; when, with tuneful show,
Liberated ribbons decked each maiden's cap,
And cowslip garlands every rustic hat.

GOOD AND BAD FORTUNE.—Fortune never comes singly, any more than misfortunes. The Graces were sisters, as well as the Furies.

NARENOR.

(Continued from last No.—and now ended.

PART II.

All happened as the old man had foretold. In the evening the guards entered the prison of Narenor, and, seeing, as they thought, no one but a harmless idiot, they cried out that the wretch—the coiner, who could make bad money look like true coin, had evaporated through the key-hole, and had left this poor mis-shapen dwarf in his place. So he was set free immediately, with many apologies. Once more Narenor returned to the Schelmer forest.

How peaceful every thing appeared, contrasted with the scenes through which he had lately passed! It was morning, when he wound along the margin of the small lake, which embosomed its little depth in trees, about three miles distant from his cottage. A hill, covered with brushwood, rose at once from the rocky shore of the lake, and its shadow descended far into the water with all the clearness of reality. The light, that intercepted over the greater part of the lake, gleamed magically from behind the shadow of the hill; and (as a poet has expressed it)

——Paler than all the verse
Which smiled around, those imaged rays appear
As Fancy's dreams are dearer to the heart,
Than all that colder Truth, or Reason can impart!

On one side of the lake, a rocky bank left just sufficient space for a narrow woody path between it and the water. Every where else was the impenetrable forest.

I suppose that every one has felt the exhilarating effect of the early morning air—yes, every one—for the fine lady has felt it in coming home from a ball, just as much as a peasant in going out to his work. But to a person of susceptible frame (prompt in replying to the outward impulses of nature) the cool invigorating oxygen of the morning air conveys positively a new sense of existence. Every animal comes more sweetly upon the eye—every object is presented more vividly to the eye—and (where I not afraid of growing less poetical, I should say, every smell, fragrant of course) is wafted more freshly, more dewily, to the nose.—How very odd it is that nor should not do in poetry as well as *not*. There are equally base associations connected with both. As one may be pulled, but one cat may be lost in the pillory. A nose—but I forbear.—To return.

Narenor felt this intoxication of the morning air—as far above all that sparkling champagne (well enough in its way) of ruby-coloured claret can produce—(which you see in mind that I must quote a hackney passage to which we, by the by, are the lunatic creation of the present day—John Woodvil, a tragedy by Charles Lamb; most strangely neglected by this acute generation of critics.

'*Lovel*—I marvel why the poets, who, of all men, methinks should possess the hottest livers, and most empyrial fancies, should effect to see such virtues in cold water.

'*John*—Because your poet-born bath an internal wine, rather than liquors, or cordials, yet unknown to man.

'*Lovel*—What may be the name of this wine?

'*John*—It hath as many names as qualities. It is denominated indifferently, wit, conceit, invention, imagination; but its most royal and comprehensive title is Fancy.

'*Lovel*—And where keeps he this sovereign liquor.

'*John*—Its cellars are in the brain, whence your true poet derives his intoxication at will; while his animal spirits, catching a pride from the quality and neighborhood of their noble relative, the brain refuse to be contained by wines, and fermentations of earth.

'*Lovel*—But is your poet-born always tipsy with this liquor?

'*John*—He hath his stumblings and tripsings; but his proper element is the sky, and in the subtlety of the empyrean.

'*Lovel*—Is your wine intellectual so exquisite! Drunk with this wine intellectual Narenor forgot the past, and no longer anticipated the future. He felt that independent, undivided happiness, which is so rare in life—rare indeed as a day without cloud in the natural world, is an hour of cloudless atmosphere in the intellectual world. Times, when the Rolls (Rolls, betrones) he began to compose—now his feelings found vent in'—the following—two lines, which were meant for the beginning of a sonnet

'Youth, health, and morning, ye are ties to make
The heart of man bound high with ecstacy!'

Here his ideas failed; because happiness has few ideas. It is rather a sensation.

'And why not (thus commoned he with himself) make untoward an endurable and daily happiness out of these simple elements! Why should not the rocks, the trees, the water, the air, the sky, be sufficient for a man to throw in my own heart, suffice for pleasure!

So mused Narenor as he slowly proceeded along the unfrequented, overgrown path, that conducted to his cottage. Presently he heard a short, quick cry of extreme pleasure, and a poor wretched skeleton of a dog flew to his feet, spring up almost to a level with his shoulders, and, in the eyes of Narenor, (proceeding, replying to the outward impulses of nature) the cool invigorating oxygen of the morning air conveys positively a new sense of existence. Every animal comes more sweetly upon the eye—every object is presented more vividly to the eye—and (where I not afraid of growing less poetical, I should say, every smell, fragrant of course) is wafted more freshly, more dewily, to the nose.—How very odd it is that nor should not do in poetry as well as *not*. There are equally base associations connected with both. As one may be pulled, but one cat may be lost in the pillory. A nose—but I forbear.—To return.

Narenor felt this intoxication of the morning air—as far above all that sparkling champagne (well enough in its way) of ruby-coloured claret can produce—(which you see in mind that I must quote a hackney passage to which we, by the by, are the lunatic creation of the present day—John Woodvil, a tragedy by Charles Lamb; most strangely neglected by this acute generation of critics.

'*Lovel*—I marvel why the poets, who, of all men, methinks should possess the hottest livers, and most empyrial fancies, should effect to see such virtues in cold water.

'*John*—Because your poet-born bath an internal wine, rather than liquors, or cordials, yet unknown to man.

'*Lovel*—What may be the name of this wine?

'*John*—It hath as many names as qualities. It is denominated indifferently, wit, conceit, invention, imagination; but its most royal and comprehensive title is Fancy.

'*Lovel*—And where keeps he this sovereign liquor.

'*John*—Its cellars are in the brain, whence your true poet derives his intoxication at will; while his animal spirits, catching a pride from the quality and neighborhood of their noble relative, the brain refuse to be contained by wines, and fermentations of earth.

'*Lovel*—But is your poet-born always tipsy with this liquor?

'*John*—He hath his stumblings and tripsings; but his proper element is the sky, and in the subtlety of the empyrean.

'*Lovel*—Is your wine intellectual so exquisite! Drunk with this wine intellectual Narenor forgot the past, and no longer anticipated the future. He felt that independent, undivided happiness, which is so rare in life—rare indeed as a day without cloud in the natural world, is an hour of cloudless atmosphere in the intellectual world. Times, when the Rolls (Rolls, betrones) he began to compose—now his feelings found vent in'—the following—two lines, which were meant for the beginning of a sonnet

'Youth, health, and morning, ye are ties to make
The heart of man bound high with ecstacy!'

Here his ideas failed; because happiness has few ideas. It is rather a sensation.

'And why not (thus commoned he with himself) make untoward an endurable and daily happiness out of these simple elements! Why should not the rocks, the trees, the water, the air, the sky, be sufficient for a man to throw in my own heart, suffice for pleasure!

So mused Narenor as he slowly proceeded along the unfrequented, overgrown path, that conducted to his cottage. Presently he heard a short, quick cry of extreme pleasure, and a poor wretched skeleton of a dog flew to his feet, sprung

ADDRESS

To the Young Men of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Young Men's Bible Society having recently organized, the Managers take the earliest opportunity to address those upon whom they rely for assistance, to apprize them of the existence and object of the Society, and solicit their co-operation in the great work it has undertaken.

The object of the Society, as announced in the second article of the Constitution, is simply "The circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment,"—an object which recommends itself equally to the Christian and the patriot. Among the various benevolent operations of the present age, there is none entitled to higher regard than that which promotes the diffusion of the word of God,—the true basis of social order, and the only secure foundation of civil as well as religious liberty. In the sacred volume alone are to be found the principles of true liberty and civilization, supported by enlightened morality. Not only is there no code of morals equal to that of the Bible, but without it, there is no security for any morals at all. Remove the sanctions it presents, and what is to restrain the passions or the selfishness of men from seeking their own gratification without regard to the rights of others? Human laws are confessedly inadequate. Imperfect at best, they only prescribe rules for the outward conduct: they do not pretend to reach the heart; and secret passions may be indulged, and secret vices practiced without incurring their penalty. At Sparta, it was no crime to steal, unless the thief was discovered; if the thief could effect his object so adroitly as to escape detection, he was considered deserving of praise rather than of blame. The morality of men without the Bible, varies with their circumstances, and whatever my be said of conscience, or the moral sense as a rule of conduct, it is only when enlightened by Divine truth that it becomes a safe guide in the path of duty. It is in the Bible, and in the Bible only, that we find a correct standard of morals, and an adequate sanction for their observance. If this be true, the Bible is the only sure foundation of real civilization, which cannot exist without morality. It is true, we hear of refinement carried to excess when vice has become fashionable, and morals depraved, but this is the abuse of refinement, the degeneracy of civilization, which, if it be not checked by the influence of virtuous principle, must inevitably lead to the destruction of civil society. That beautiful fabric rests upon the Bible as its corner stone. The true conservative principle is virtue; the virtue of the Bible, founded on the fear of God and the love of man: and every one who has at heart the welfare of his country, and the happiness of his fellow men, should contribute his aid in diffusing as widely as possible, the knowledge of the Bible.

This, too, is the only security of civil liberty. Nowhere else can man learn the duties he owes to God, and to his fellow men:—nowhere else does he learn the natural equality of men, that all men are brethren;—nowhere else are to be found the same motives to justice, to honesty, to kindness, to the exercise of the best feelings of our nature;—and nowhere else does man learn the importance of his character, and the elevation of his rank in the scale of existence, —so that the humblest individual may regard himself as an immortal being, equal, in the eye of his Creator, with the proudest of his species; and, conscious of his own dignity, may rise above the abject servility of a slave, and claim and exercise the rights of a man. Accordingly we find, that it is only in nations enlightened by the Bible, that civil liberty exists; while others, if they have any government at all, deserving the name, are fettered by some form of despotism, which regards the mass of the people as an inferior. It is, therefore, the duty of the patriot to promote the circulation of the Bible among his fellow citizens, that they may be made acquainted with their rights, and so be prepared to cherish and maintain them.

But above and beyond all these considerations, the religion of the Bible is the only true religion. It points out the only way of salvation—"For there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby they must be saved," but the name of that Saviour whom the Bible reveals. Without it, man is a guilty, miserable being, groping his way through life, conscious of sin, and apprehensive of punishment, but surrounded by darkness which his eye cannot penetrate, and at last sinking into the grave with no knowledge, and scarcely a hope of future existence. But when the light of relevation is shed upon his path, every thing is changed:—reconciled to God through the atonement of his Saviour, he may regard his Creator as his father, and his friend; and looking beyond the grave, he may indulge the hope of becoming an heir of life and immortality through faith in Jesus Christ. We need not say, then, that it is the duty of every Christian to aid the circulation of the Gospel.

Impressed with these sentiments, the members of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Bible Society have associated themselves together for the purpose of circulating the Holy Scriptures among their fellow citizens, in the first place, and afterwards, as far as their means will allow throughout the world. They unite in this enterprise without any distinction of sect, and standing upon ground common to all Christians, offer the simple word of God, without note or comment, to all who will receive it. They consider it a privilege to be engaged in this work; and in presenting their Constitution to the Young Men of Pennsylvania, they call upon them by every motive of philanthropy, patriotism, and Christianity, to join in proclaiming "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace good will toward men."

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
HENRY LELAR, Jr. Pres't.
Lewis Lewis, Jr. *Secretary.*

Silk Intelligence.

From the Northampton Courier.

MULBERRY FACTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great experience in the culture of the mulberry, under date of March 11, 1838, in reply to a variety of questions in relation to the subject of Silk Culture, &c:

"That with proper culture and attention the Multicaulis will endure our winters, is a fact fully established by my own experience. I have a large number which are now in a perfectly hardy state; many of them have stood through three winters unprotected, and are at present in all appearance, uninjured.

"I have cultivated four distinct kinds, and with equal damage by winter and early frosts,—and have come to the conclusion that if the Multicaulis is cultivated with the same care and attention as are the peach and apple, we shall have a plant for the business of silk growing that has no superior.

"I obtained last year at the rate of 100 pounds of silk to the acre of multicaulis trees. The present year, having better and more extensive accommodations, my operations will be on a larger scale. *Five tons* of green leaves can be raised by layer trees (to the acre) in this part of New England,—and upon a large scale, 100 pounds of leaves, if judiciously used, will feed 3000 worms, enough for one pound of silk. I have reeled a pound of silk from less than 2000 cocoons, and one of my neighbors has done the same.

"The most sure way to protect the roots of the Multicaulis and have them survive our coldest winters, is in my opinion as follows: After taking off the leaves, (say from about the 10th to the 20th of September, and before a hard frost) and while the plants are green and growing, cut them down near the ground, and slightly cover the stumps, to keep them from the air.

"If this plan is followed, success is sure. So far as I have had experience, it is the first frosts in autumn which does the injury.

"My mode of planting out the trees is as follows: The land being well ploughed and harrowed, I strike out furrows four feet apart, put therein a dressing of compost manure, and lay down my trees the whole length, one after the other, and cover with earth. One man can plant an acre in a day and have the work done well. The same amount of labor will be sufficient to cut and clear the ground in the autumn, and another day's work will cover all the stumps. To uncover the stumps in the spring, use the pronged hoe, then let the cultivator pass between the rows, keep the ground clear of weeds and grass until the sprouts are about one foot in height.

"Silk-worms' eggs should be enclosed in glass bottles, corked so close as to exclude the air—deposited in the ice-house and on the ice, and may be brought forth for hatching any time during the season of feeding.

"I hope to see you soon, and then we will give the subject a thorough discussion. W. C."

REMARKS.

We esteem it a privilege to receive communications from the experienced silk grower, and especially from those in whose opinions and practice and observations we have confidence. There are only few who have had the opportunities and experience of our correspondent, and whose opinions so well agree with the friends of silk culture in this vicinity.

Although we are pleased that legislators throughout the Union manifest so much interest in the silk cause, as to encourage it by legislative aid, we hope there will be no reaction. Yet we have our fears, for the want of experienced leaders thoroughly instructed in the process, and whose courage shall not be paralysed by any trifling error of practice or management in the outset—nor by the doubts, the fears, and backwardness of those who will do nothing which their fathers have not done before them, nor encourage others to break away from the chains of prejudice and bigotry, until they see that some have succeeded,—and then, to save themselves from merited reproach, come about with the wind and declare, that *they always thought the business would succeed.*

But fears of another kind exist, viz: that there are not so many mulberries under cultivation by *hundreds of millions* as ought now to be growing in every State in the Union, to enable silk growers to avail themselves of the bounty offered or to be offered, and ensure to themselves the profits of one of the most encouraging pursuits ever offered to an agricultural community, or which offers so ample return for the amount of investment,—and besides, being a business which will not interfere with the ordinary routine of farmers' work or crops. *Inspector.*

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 5, 1838.

The following interesting letter was addressed to a gentleman of N. Jersey, by an individual, who has had ample means of ascertaining the truth of what he describes, and we believe great reliance may be placed in his statement.

Dubuque, Wisconsin Territory,
December 1st, 1837.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 25th Oct. was duly received on the 17th of November, and I take much pleasure in answering it. Before going into the details you desire, however, I will simply remark that as I receive a great many letters of enquiry from the East, the postage upon them amounts to a considerable tax, if not paid by the writers. The *time* requisite for answering the various questions submitted to me, I most cheerfully bestow, firmly persuaded that it is thus devoted to the good cause of promoting the welfare of my fellow beings. Having been originally a resident of the East myself, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania,—I am deeply sensible of the extreme ignorance, generally prevailing amongst you, in relation to the real character and condition of this most charming country, and of the incalculable advantages you consequently lose, by being deterred from removing hither. I would that it were possible for me to present to the eyes of all those I have left behind, a true picture of this highly favored land—for I should then undoubtedly acquire the enviable appellation of a public benefactor, with the proud consciousness too, of knowing that I deserved it. But vastly abler pens than mine, have fallen far short of accomplishing this "consummation so devoutly to be wished." Yet would I fondly hope that my honest endeavors, humble as they are, may be productive of some good, to all for whose benefit they are sincerely intended: I therefore particularly desire you will do me the favor of handing this letter to the editor of your paper, requesting him for the sake of his subscribers, to honor it with publication. I pledge my name for the correctness of its contents.

Dubuque is situated upon the west bank of the Mississippi river, in latitude 42½ degrees N. being about the same as that of Boston, or only half a degree north of Pennsylvania. The town is incorporated, and though only laid out in 1833, now contains about two thousand inhabitants.—We have two stone and one wooden church, an excellent female school and another for boys, several splendid brick houses, a Bank which has never suspended specie payments, a double steam saw-mill, and a grist mill about to be attached, a printing press, (whence weekly issues the "Iowa News,") about thirty stores, two public billiard rooms, two coffee houses, an extensive public reading-room, four hotels, two brick yards, &c. &c. The mail arrives tri-weekly at present, but will run daily from the 1st of Jan. next. Steamboats we do not pretend to count; they come and go constantly. Navigation is now in the finest order, with every appearance of its continuing open until Christmas. There is not a particle of frost in the ground at present, as you may imagine, when many of our industrious farmers are busily engaged in breaking up the rich sod of their smooth prairies. As an evidence of our not being entirely out of the world, as you perhaps suppose, I may mention that the La Fayette Circus company of New York recently performed here several nights "to overflowing houses," since when there has been an exhibition of wild animals and paintings from the same place.

Our climate I consider decidedly preferable to that of Pennsylvania,—the winters being no colder, much drier, and freer from snow. Navigation generally closes in Dec. and reopens in March, causing an interruption of about three months in the year. No land can be richer, no water finer, no air purer than ours.

The land is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and well supplied with the most beautiful springs and rivulets, well stocked with fish of various kinds, among which is the mountain trout.

Nature has here done all she could for man: the soil being ready for the immediate introduction of the plough, without cutting off a single bush, or grubbing up a root. No chopping whatever is requisite, excepting for the purpose of fencing, and some farmers dispense with rails entirely,—enclosing their fields with embankments or hedges instead. Grain of all kinds arrives at the finest perfection here, we shall soon entirely eclipse the far-famed Gennesee Country for the production of wheat; and we challenge the world, wide as it is, to match us in potatoes; and in the midst of all this, we have the richest lead mines in the United States. The price of land will be $1,25 per acre. It is expected to be brought into market next season, the whole "Black Hawk purchase" being now nearly all surveyed. Wages are, for laborers, from $20 to $30 per month, "and found." Mechanics earn from $2,50 to $5,00 per day. Farmers get for Wheat $2 per bushel, Corn $1, Rye $1,50, Oats 75 cents, Potatoes 50 cents, Beaf 6 to 7 cts. per pound, Sugar 12½ cents, Coffee 20 cts. Clothing and dry-goods are of course generally a little higher than in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg you will travel by the Railroad and Canal. From there to Dubuque, you will take the steam boats. The other route you speak of, by way of Lake Superior, you would find rather *circuitous*. There are several emigrants here from N. Jersey and Philadelphia, who are all delighted with the country, and doing well.

Four years ago, this part of Wisconsin (west of the Mississippi) belonged to Black Hawk:—it is now estimated to contain thirty five thousand American citizens, composed of much of the intelligence, enterprize and refinement of the older states. Iowa is truly a prodigy, such as the world never saw before, nor ever will again. Let those who doubt it come and see.

I advise you to bring your household goods with you, as furniture here is high. We have an abundance of game, such as deer, turkeys, grouse, pheasants, ducks, geese, plovers, partridges, wood-cocks &c. &c. a valuable addition to the west side of Iowa, has just been made, by the purchase from the Indians of several hundred square miles of the choicest land. Thus we go, increasing in importance daily.

Respectfully your friend, J. Plumbe, Jr.

Curious Scene.—Among the paragraphs, equally interesting and questionable, with which the English papers teem, we find a late one, illustrative of "hope deferred." Not long since, while a marriage ceremony was in progress, a most amusing circumstance occurred, which completely put a stop to the performance, at a most interesting part of it, and sent the disappointed maiden and her anxious lover two different ways, any thing but rejoicing. It seems that the young couple had gone separately to a church for the purpose of being made one. The ceremony went on well enough until the minister came to the words "with this ring I thee wed;" when the bride, essaying to take her glove off her maiden hand for the last time, could not effect it. Whether it was agitation, or heat, nervousness or perspiration, the leather clung to her hand as a man ought to do, and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled; the bridegroom (bold man!) laughed outright; so did the father; so did the mother; so did all the spectators, except the clergyman, and he exclaimed, "I did not come here to be laughed at," and shutting the book left the ceremony half finished, the bride half married, and the glove half off. It is happily added, however, apparently for the information of all who may sympathize with the disappointed fair one, that she tried again the next day with much success. That time she went to church with gloveless hands, and the nuptial knot was tied "tight as a glove."—*Phil. Gazette.*

POLICE.

Monday, April 30.—A Father imprisoned by his Son.—A man named James McCarty, of Patterson, N. J. came to the city with a warrant issued by a magistrate of that state, charging, on the oath of James, his father John McCarty and his brother Eugene McCarty, with having stolen a horse, wagon and harness, worth $20, from the complainant, and applying to Justice Bloodgood for authority to arrest him in this city. The authority was given without due consideration, and John McCarty, the father, was taken rudely by the collar, and arrested for the alleged felony on the complaint of his unnatural son, as a fugitive from justice. In his examination, however, he stated that the charge was absolutely and wickedly false, that he had purchased the horse, wagon and harness, and paid for them himself, and had merely for a short period loaned them to his son James, who now arrested him. As the proceeding had under the New Jersey warrant was evidently illegal, Justice Hopson discharged John, the father, on common bail, and he immediately took measures to institute legal proceedings against his son James before the circuit court of the United States, for the wrongs inflicted. James, not content with the arrest of his father, endeavored to persuade Justice Hopson to endorse the New Jersey warrant for the arrest of Eugene McCarty, but that magistrate refused to do it, as out of the pale of his authority; stating that he could only be arrested on the requisition of the Governor. The attempt therefore failed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

One hundred and thirty vessels arrived in Liverpool from America, in the month of March.

An Irish infant seven feet and a half high is now forming part of the New York exhibitions.

The Merchants, Columbian, North and State Banks of Boston resumed specie payments.

The army in Florida is going into summer quarters.

The new license law in Massachusetts has not been well received, numerous remonstrances against it have been got up.

The census of Nashua, Mass. just taken, gives the number of inhabitants, as 2,167 males, and 3,524 females. A large majority of the latter.

The Charles Carroll arrived at New York on the 25th ult. bringing out from Havre 919,000 francs, besides five kegs.

The British and Foreign Temperance Society has offered a premium of $250 for the best essay on the benefits of total abstinence.

The steam boat Tremont has been towed into St. Louis, a flue having collapsed, a few miles below Cape Girardeau, but no person injured.

A young man named Peter Biceline, was recently drowned in the canal near Newport, in Perry county.

The Long Island Bank of Brooklyn has declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the year ending on the first February last.

The tolls in the collectors office in Columbia, from November 1, 1837 to April 27, 1838, amounted to 76,429 dollars 63 cents.

The British armed schooner Arrow, arrived at New York, on Sunday from Bermuda and St. Thomas, brings $250,000 in specie.

Mr. Jacob Loebe, a distinguished merchant of Boston died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence on the 27th ult.

The seventh ward bank, New York, has declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the year ending on the 31st December, 1837.

A man named Twigg has recently been committed to the jail of Allegheny county charged with the murder of a person called Hamilton.

The trial of Thomas Rector for the murder of Robert Shepherd, at Albany, N. Y. has terminated in a verdict of guilty.

The militia of the State of New York numbers 184,800 men.

The disturbances in the Osage section of the Indian Territory, have been easily and entirely quelled.

The Concord Observer states that ten of the factories in Lowell, and two in Nashua are about to suspend business.

Total Depravity.—Receiving a newspaper three years, then run away and cheat the printer.

It is reported that Weller, and the other prisoners in Canada, are reprieved until the pleasure of the Queen shall be known.

Four negro children were killed in Twigg Co. Geo. by the falling in of a bank. The owner said he lost $2,000 by the accident.

The Pittsburg papers state that some of the Iron Manufacturers of that busy city have determined to build an *iron steamboat.*

A Cincinnati paper describes a raft with 6 or 8 cabins upon it, and 30 or 40 men, women and children on board.

There is a line of steamboats plying regularly between Pittsburg and Franklin on the Allegheny River, a distance of about 120 miles.

The steam boat Chilicothe, on the passage from Cincinnati with 150 sheep on board, took fire and before it could be extinguished 80 of the animals were destroyed.

The Duchess of Leinster was robbed of diamonds to the amount of $40,000, which she brought from her country residence to appear at a ball in Dublin.

Rothschilds has offered to advance the Spanish Government twenty million of reals taking the revenues of Havana for security; and twenty millions of reals on Almaden.

Seth T. Sawyer, lately public printer for the state of Illinois, has been convicted of swindling the state out of $1,200, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Mr. Robert Whitelaw, of Ryegate, Caledonia Co. Vt. raised last season on about two acres of land, and from only six bushels of sowing, 218 bushels of oats and peas.

The Lockport Balance remarks that recently a dog went over the Niagra, and come out of the abyss on the shore alive, and not much the worse for the adventure.

Mr. Adam Rebar of Maiden creek township, Berks Co. Pa. has two oxen not quite four years old, which weigh over three thousand seven hundred pounds.—*Read. Jour.*

A company is to be formed in New York for the establishment of a line of steam packets between that city and Liverpool. It will commence with a capital of $1,200,000.

Professor Mather, under an appointment from the Governor of Kentucky, has commenced an examination of the mineral regions of that state, in order to devise a plan for a general survey.

General Scott is on his way to the Cherokee country, the force under his command, including regulars and militia, is estimated at 7,000 men.

The dignitaries of the Catholic church in Belgium have not only issued their interdiction against Free-masonry, but have also forbidden the poor to receive alms from them.

The steamboats Georgia and Pulaski are to run direct between Charleston and Baltimore, both starting from the same port, at the same hour.

All the New York canals were opened for navigation on the 12th of April, being eight days earlier than in 1837. The tolls received during the first ten days amounted to about seventy dollars.

In Wheeling, the daughter of Mr. Sciara, a French juggler making an ascension on a rope to the top of a house, fell and was killed; she was only nine years old. The father deserved a summary punishment.

The Albany Journal states, that a single room in a wooden building on the pier, was leased as a dram shop, at the rent of $1000 a year, to pay which, at three cents a glass, there must be sold thirty-three thousand glasses of rum.

The jail of Henrico county, Virginia, was broken on Wednesday the 25th ult. and all the prisoners escaped except Dr. Vaughan, who is confined for shooting Mr. Pleasants. He would not leave the prison.

Sixteen companies of volunteers have been called for by the Governor of Tennessee, in compliance with a requisition made by General Scott, to enable him to enforce the Cherokee treaty.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Mobile, has decided that a bank corporation of another State could not make a contract in Alabama, for the want of a capacity to contract. An appeal has been made to the Supreme Court.

A man named Freeman, who had been confined for two years in the Baltimore penitentiary, for an attempt to rob the Merchants' Bank, was discharged on Friday 27th ult. He was immediately again arrested, on a charge of having robbed a jewelry store in New York.

Franking Privilege.—The Ohio Eagle states that one hundred and thirty packages of wheat passed through the post-office of that place, a short time since under the frank of a member of Congress. The packages were duly marked "Pub. Doc."

The Post-master General has retained more than $4000 due from the department to Mr. Blair of the Globe, "to cover the judgment, principal, interest and costs," due from a former Post-master at Frankfort, Ky. for whom Blair was security.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Brandon, Tenn. it was resolved, to give twelve hours notice to all gamblers in that place to decamp, and a committee of ten persons were appointed to look after such as were dilatory in obeying the mandate.

The Erie (Penn.) Observer of the 14th ult. says—"By a letter from Doctor Whippo, Engineer, received in town, we learn that the vexed question of the routes for the canal from Conneaut Lake to this place, has at length been settled by the commissioners. They have selected what is termed the Western route."

The Banks of the city of New York have adopted a resolution, that after the 16th of May they will receive no notes or bills of the Banks of that State, except such as shall be redeemed daily in that city. The Commercial Advertiser says the country Banks are making arrangements to have their notes redeemed in the city.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, in alluding to the magnitude of the Susquehanna trade and its growing value to Baltimore, states that on Wednesday 25th ult. the steam tow-boat Relief reached that city, from Port Deposit, having in tow six arks laden with produce and thirty rafts of lumber, containing upwards of fifteen hundred thousand feet of lumber.

The Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer announces the arrival of the great steam printing press, manufactured expressly for that paper, by Daniel Napier of London—it is calculated to strike off six thousand impressions in an hour.

An amendment introduced in the bill to aid the resumption of specie payments, which has passed the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote 193 yeas to 100 nays, compels the banks to have at all times in circulation at least two per cent. of their capital stock in small bills.

The Governor of the state of Massachusetts has signed the license bill. After the first of July next, no license for the sale of spirituous liquors will be granted in Massachusetts.

People who now desire to bibate spirituously in Massachusetts, cannot purchase a small glass of less dimensions than a fifteen gallon keg—such are the provisions of the new law.

The Legislature of Indiana has appropriated two hundred and ninety thousand dollars to be expended on the canal connecting the river St. Joseph with the Wabash and Maumee Canal, which running longitudinally through the State of Indiana, unites Lake Erie with the Ohio River—and consequently connects the Southern part of Lake Erie by the Maumee, and with the Ohio river by the Wabash. This will afford a straight route from the mouth of the Missouri to Cleveland in Ohio, and Erie in Pennsylvania.

The Royal Sceptre.—The sceptre of England is made of gold, the handle plain, the upper part wreathed; in length about two feet nine inches and a quarter; in circumference about three inches at the handle, and two inches and a quarter at the top. The pommel of the latter enriched with rubies, emeralds and small diamonds, and about five inches and a half above the handle is embellished and embossed with saphires. On the top is a mould with a cross.

The dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Black, of Brookeville, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 17th ult. and an infant son of Mr. B. asleep in the cradle, perished in the flames. The mother had left the house in charge of a little girl seven years old, who made a fire, shut the door and went out to play. While she was gone the house took fire.

Look out Triflers.—A case was recently tried before the county court at Rutland, Vt. in which a Miss Munson recovered $1425 of a Mr. Hastings, for a breach of marriage contract. The principal feature in the case was the charge of the judge, which tended to show that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract; but that long continued attentions or intimacy with a female, was as good evidence of intended marriage as a special contract.

Fatal Accident.—An interesting youth about nine years of age, son of Mrs. Graham, fell asleep in the theatre, and remained in the second tier when the doors were closed. Being missed by his parents, and it being known that he had gone to the theatre that evening, search was made for him there, when it was found that he had awoke, some time after the closing of the house, and had fallen from the second tier to the parquette. He was so severely injured by the fall, that he never spoke afterward, and died yesterday morning about five o'clock.—*Mobile Advertiser, April 23.*

A touching Casualty.—An affecting incident recently took place in the neighborhood of Montreal. A poor *habitante*, with her babe, attempted to cross the river at St. Eustache; but the ice, rotten from the effects of the late rains, gave way, and both were precipitated into the water. From the strong impulse of maternal affection, the mother strove to place her child, about nine months old, in safety, by laying her own length upon the ice, as it gave way, and propelling her child before her on the yet unbroken surface.—Her cries being heard, many went to her assistance, with boards, &c. but despite of their exertions, the woman was drowned, whilst the child was frozen to death on the icy bed where its fond mother had placed it.

A Singular Trial.—A singular trial for assault and battery occurred in the Sessions. A painter, by the name of Williams, was indicted for an assault and battery on Mrs. Green, a really pretty woman. Several years ago Williams married Mrs. Green and left her after two years. Having abandoned her for several years she married Mr. Green, her present husband.—Williams returned after a few years absence, and finding his wife married repaired to her house and pelted her with rotten eggs, for which he was thrown into prison. The court justified her re-marrying, and at her request let the prisoner off on promising to behave himself better.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, in the course of an article entitled The Banditti, written on the gambling hells of that city, says:—

"The Prince of the gang—the great master spirit in their midnight orgies, is able to rear himself a mansion, which exceeds in splendor and costliness of finish, any private dwelling in our Borough! At a time when the cry of distress is heard in all parts of the country, and when the chilling hand of want lays heavily upon thousands of families in the community, from the scarcity of money and the depression in all branches of business, the *Chief of the Piratical Band in Harrisburg*, is flush of funds, and is enabled, from his iniquitous acquisitions, to erect a Palace for his residence!"

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Monday last four respectable young men, named David Kelly, David Kisner, William Maynihan, and Richard Ferris, journeymen in the organ manufactory of Henry Erben, Esq. in this city, proceeded on a sailing excursion around the island, for the purpose of pleasure. After arriving at King's Bridge, at 10 o'clock at night, in attempting to cross McComb's dam the boat, after being carried by the motion of the current about ninety yards, upset, and threw the young men out, and they were buffeted by the waves, and beaten against the rocks, until they were all nearly disabled. Three of them were rescued with great difficulty; one of them, Kisner, with his spinal marrow so badly injured as most probably to make him a cripple for life. Maynihan was drowned before rescue arrived. He was a sober, industrious and worthy young man, with a young wife, and an infant child, who are thus left without support, to bewail his loss.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—It becomes our painful duty to record a serious disaster which took place on board the packet Eutaw.—The boat was preparing to leave our wharf, for Wheeling, in the performance of her daily trips, and the engine had made but two evolutions, in backing out from shore, when by some cause, two of the flues collapsed, which did great injury to the boat, and many persons on board. The clerk, Mr. Fulton, was slightly scalded; one of the engineers, Mr. Smith, badly scalded; we regret to learn his life is despaired of; Mr. O'Neal, employed on board, had his skull fractured; Mr. Vanosdell, a deck hand, was thrown overboard, and was drowned; an individual, whose name we could not ascertain, is missing. This, we believe, was the first explosion of the kind that ever occurred at Steubenville; who to censure we know not, but believe it was caused by inattention, and we hope in future more care will be taken.—*Steubenville (Ohio) Union, April 24.*

A Cunning Rogue.—A clerk going down Wall street to make a deposite, had his bank book peering and peeping from his coat pocket, while he stopped to gaze at the numerous caricatures near the new Custom House. A well dressed rogue came up behind him quietly, and while winking and smiling to the mob, and inviting them by signs to look at a neat trick, he sliped the bank book out of the pocket of the clerk, took out the notes, and returned the book to the pocket, without disturbing the clerk, who was still gazing at the pictures. The bystanders, believing him to be an intimate friend of the clerk, were highly tickled at the trick, and laughed and chuckled at the anticipated surprise of the clerk. The rogue walked slowly ahead, turned smilingly to the crowd, put his fingers on his lips to enjoin silence, and actually disappeared with a large sum in bank notes, thus obtained openly, while hundreds were looking on. No one knew who he was, nor has the money been recovered. It was a bold, and yet a most dexterous robbery.—*N. Y. Even. Star.*

Outrage and Murder.—In a riot between the Corkman and Fardonian laborers on the water works at Sing Sing, one of the overseers was murdered by having his brains beat out with a pick axe. Ten of the party concerned in the murder were sent to West Chester prison.

Another of the overseers who had refused to employ three men in consequence of their having been engaged in a strike and disturbance, was way-laid and knocked down by them on his return from work in the evening, and beaten with clubs until they believed him dead, when they threw him over a bridge, into a stream of water. He however got out, and was again discovered by them after he had crept one hundred yards, and was again attacked and beaten—had his skull broken in two places, jaw and shoulder bones broken, &c. He however survived, and was able to say who had done the deed. The three were taken, and are also in jail. The overseer was not dead when we heard from him.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Fatal Affray.—On the night of the 19th ult. an Irishman by the name of Case, came to his death at Indiana city, in the county of Fulton, N. Y. in the following manner. A determination had been formed to ride on a rail one Asa Crapo, a resident of the place. Crapo had been apprised of the design, and prepared himself for defence, with a large butcher knife. On the evening above named, the deceased, together with another individual, called at Crapo's house, blacked and disguised, for the purpose of carrying their plan into operation. Crapo was in bed, and they ordered him to get up. He answered that he knew what they had come for, and that if they wanted any thing of him they could get it. They approached the bed for the purpose of taking him out, when he stabbed the deceased with the butcher knife to the heart.—Poor Case rushed out of the house with the knife in him, and expired. The other also fled. Crapo was examined before a justice of the peace, and admitted to bail in the sum of $500, to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

This magnificent steamer is a vessel of 1340 tons, of which it is computed the gross weight of the steam apparatus is 490; that of the boilers alone, with the water they contain, being 180, and the piston cranks 17 tons each. In the space surrounding the engine is stowage room, in iron boxes of very superior construction, for 800 tons of coals, whilst the diameter of her paddle wheels are no less than 28 feet, and are moved by 450 horse power.

The dimensions of this fine vessel are such as to afford a state cabin or saloon of 82 feet in length, with an extreme breadth of 34 feet, but of this a certain portion is taken up on each side for convenient and separate sleeping berths, except in the centre, where the entire space being left open, forms instead, two commodious recesses, elegantly fitted up with sofas and looking glasses. This saloon is decorated in the style of the age of Louis the Fourteenth. The sides which separate it from the sleeping berths, consist of panels divided by upright pillasters, surmounted by capitals of that character. The panels contain allegorical and emblematic paintings in the style of Watteau, by Mr. Parris, an artist of distinguished English reputation. The subjects are too diversified to allow us to enter into particular detail, but we cannot too much commend the tastefulness of their design and the minute beauty of their execution.

The prevailing color of the apartment, pillasters, &c. is a light salmon or flesh color, with rich gold ornaments and decorations; but the frames of the looking glasses are in imitation of Dresden china, and those of the settees are in carved oak. The cushions of the latter are covered with a new article composed of horse-hair and American grass, said to be of greater durability than silk, of which it has very much the appearance. At the lower end of the saloon, on the right, is a small apartment elegantly fitted up with sofas and draperies as a drawing room, exclusively for the use of the lady passengers. At the corresponding corner on the left is the steward's room, and a staircase leading to a cabin under the saloon entirely fitted up with sleeping berths of the first class for gentlemen. The fore-cabin, which is divided from the principal one, by the engine room, is 46 feet long and of a proportionate breadth, having on each side berths enclosed by partitions, and doors painted to resemble oak, ornamented with gold mouldings; and beyond is a mess room for the officers of the ship.

The whole number of berths is 128, exclusive of those for servants and other accommodations. The engine room, placed as we have stated between the saloon and fore-cabin, is admirably arranged. The engineers are not cramped up in a place too small for convenience, but have plenty of room to attend to the operation of the engines, and to pay due attention to their working. Affixed to the frame work of the engine is a clock or index, by which the number of strokes performed by the machinery and the rate of their performance, is shown with the greatest accuracy. In case of any derangement of machinery, she is furnished with four masts, rigged something in the manner of a schooner, so that as a sailing vessel she could perform her voyage with tolerable speed. Every precaution has been taken by the proprietors, and those by whom the engines have been constructed, to guard against the possibility of danger. No expense has been spared in the building and fitting up the vessel. She is one of the most superb steamers ever launched, and in point of decoration is the finest specimen of British enterprise that ever floated on the waves of the Atlantic.—*London Morning Herald.*

Generous Daring.—A few days since, a child four years old, son of Mr. Jesse Richardson, living at the west bank of the Scioto, near the Aqueduct while playing on some plank and timbers belonging to the old pile bridge, unconscious of its danger, walked off the timbers into twelve feet water. The river was swollen, and the current strong! The child finding itself borne down the stream, called to its mother for help; which the frantic parent was utterly unable to give. Her cries, however, attracted the attention of a man at Cradlebaugh's. He ran to the Aqueduct, more than a quarter of a mile distant—walked a narrow timber four hundred and fifty feet, suspended by the side of the trunk, from one abutment to the other—gained the western bank plunged into the rapid, and swimming some two hundred yards caught the child, and was making for the shore, when a skiff (which had been speedily brought, from the high level on the canal) came to the rescue, about a quarter of a mile from where the child went into the water. We inquired for the name of the individual who had thus promptly and generously perilled his own life: and after several fruitless repetitions of the inquiry, we are told that his name is J. Beynt, a tanner, in the employ of Mr. Cradlebaugh. Such acts ought not to pass without a special notice.—*Circleville (Ohio) Anser.*

Melancholy Event.—Mrs. Chloe Knowles, wife of Reynold Knowles, of Farmington, in this county, committed suicide on Friday, 8th ult. at the house of her father, Joseph Terry, where they reside. She went up stairs about half past nine o'clock, A. M. in the absence of her husband, and was found about noon by her father, suspended by a handkerchief from a post of her bedstead. Mrs. Knowles was a young lady of high standing in the neighborhood in which she resided. She had been married but ten or fifteen days; and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss. She has been in ill health for some time previous—verdict of the jury, suicide while laboring under partial derangement.—*Ontario Freeman.*

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

On Sunday morning 22d ult. an Irishman by the name of Patrick Barney, living across the river, in Covington, opposite Cincinnati, beat his wife with a *dray pin*, to a degree which put her life in danger. They were both of them extremely drunk.

On the evening of the 23d ult. a woman crossed over into Covington in one of the ferry boats, with a child three or four months old in her arms, and a bottle of whiskey in her hand. After leaving the boat, she endeavoured to ride up the landing on a dray, but was too much intoxicated to maintain her position, and fell off with the child in her arms. The next morning when the neighbours went to the house in which she lived, they found her asleep, and the child lying near her dead.—*Cincinnati News.*

Outrage.—An outrage occurred in South st. near Pratt, which was nearly productive of fatal consequences. A young man was seen parading the street in a high state of excitement from drink with a cane in one hand and a pistol in the other. He snapped the pistol several times at a gentleman who was passing, and when that person turned to observe him, he discharged the weapon at a carriage that was passing, containing a lady and gentleman. The ball passed through the upper part of the carriage, without doing any injury to those inside, and the drunken maniac rushed into a neighboring house, dropping his hat and cane, and concealed himself somewhere about the premises. A search was instituted, and the person we believe arrested. The cane he dropped had marked on the head the name of "Worthington."—*Baltimore Sun.*

We learn from the Bridgetown, N. J. Chronicle, that on Sunday night, the 22d ult. a man near Roadstown, in that county, by the name of Lewis Simpkins, returned home late from his Sabbath carousals in a state of intoxication, drove his family from their beds, and obliged them almost in a state of nudity, to seek shelter and safety in the houses of their neighbors. Being now the drunken lord of his tenantless mansion, he took a candle, went into the cellar, as he says, to procure some victuals. While there he *fell*, and the lighted candle coming in contact with a quantity of broom corn, in a few minutes the house was in a blaze. He was fortunate enough (shall we say) to make his escape from the house; but before he could apprize the neighbors, the building was enveloped in flames, and with all its contents entirely destroyed—not an article of furniture or apparel was saved from the devouring element.

P. D. one of the most eminent lawyers in the western country, now deceased, was sadly given to intoxication. On one occasion, he entered a Methodist church while a minister was holding forth on the future punishment of the wicked. Fixing his eye upon Mr. D. who was reeling near the door, he exclaimed, "There stands a sinner against whom I will bear witness in the day of judgment." At this, the lawyer folded his arms, planted himself as firmly as he could, and addressing the man in the pulpit, he electrified the whole congregation after this fashion: "Sir," said Mr. D. "I have been practising in the criminal courts for 20 years: and I have always found that the d——dest rascal is the first to give State's evidence."

Result of Folly.—On Sunday last several young men were assembled at a public house at Saugerties, where a wager was made by one of them, named J. Delaw, who was employed at the Ulster Iron Works, that he could drink the entire contents of one of the decanters, which was a pint and a half of brandy; he swallowed the liquor and several glasses more after it, but he very soon fell senseless to the ground. An attempt was made to draw blood from his arm, which was unsuccessful, and he was given up for dead, and buried on the following day. Before his burial it appeared that blood oozed from the incision in the arm; and the fact becoming noised about the village, there was on Saturday a considerable commotion there, owing to the belief of many that the unfortunate victim of folly had been buried alive, and that he had merely swooned instead of dying from the effect of the terrible draught he had so foolishly swallowed.—*N. Y. Star.*

VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The following account of the first voyage across the Atlantic in a Steamboat, is from the New London, Conn. Gazette, and has some interest at this time, when the arrival of the two steam vessels from England is attracting so much attention. The Americans should in justice have the credit of being the first who accomplished this novel adventure. The boat was called the Savannah, commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers, and sailed from Savannah, Geo.

She was seen from the telegraph station, at Cape Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The Admiral who lay in the Cove of Cork, despatched one of the King's cutters to her relief. But great was their wonder at their inability with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter, the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can be easily imagined. They asked permission to go on board, and were much gratified by the inspection of this naval novelty. On approaching Liverpool, hundreds of people came off in boats to see her. She was compelled to lay to outside the bar, till the tide should serve for her to go in. During this time she had her colors all flying, when a boat from a British sloop of war came along side and hailed. The sailing-master was on deck at the time, and answered. The officer of the boat asked him—"Where is your master?"—to which he gave the laconic reply—"I have no master, Sir."—"Where's your *Captain*, then?" "He's below—do you wish to see him?" "I do Sir." The Captain, who was then below, on being called, asked him what he wanted—to which he answered—"Why do you wear that pennant, Sir?" "Because my country allows me to, Sir." "My commander thinks it was done to insult him, and if you don't take it down he will send a force that will do it." Captain Rogers then exclaimed to the engineer—"get the hot water engine ready." Although there was no such machine on board the vessel, it had the desired effect and John Bull was glad to paddle off as fast as possible. On approaching the city, the shipping, piers and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen, and merchants from London, came down to visit her, and were very curious to ascertain her speed, destination, &c. As it was soon after Jerome Bonaparte had offered a large reward to any one who would succeed in taking his brother Napoleon from St. Helena, it was suspected that that was the object of the Savannah. After remaining twenty-five days in Liverpool, during which time she was visited by thousands of people of all ranks, and her officers were treated with marked attention, she left for Copenhagen, at which place she arrived in safety—where she excited similar curiosity. She proceeded thence to Stockholm, in Sweden, where she was visited by the Royal family, the foreign ministers, naval officers, nobility and others, who by invitation of Mr. Hughes, the American minister, dined on board, and took an excursion among the neighboring islands, with which they were much delighted.

Lord Lyndock, of England, who was then on a tour through the north of Europe, by invitation of our minister, took passage on board of the Savannah, for St. Petersburgh, which place she reached in due time. Here she was visited, by the invitation of our minister at that court, by several noblemen, military and naval officers, who also treated her superior qualities by a trip to Cronstadt. Her officers received several valuable presents of plate, &c. &c., and we have now before us a superb gold snuff box, which was presented to her sailing-master, Captain Stevens Rogers, by Lord Lyndock. She sailed from St. Petersburgh to Copenhagen, and thence to Arendal, in Norway, whence she returned to Savannah, where, after a passage of about twenty-five days, she arrived in safety—being the first steam vessel that had ever crossed the Atlantic—and after performing a voyage highly creditable to American ingenuity and enterprise.

She used Liverpool coal for fuel, of which she took seventy-five tons, as well as twenty-five cords of wood for kindling. She had no freight, and only used her engines when not able to go at the rate of four knots with her sails. By the great fire in Savannah her owners were compelled to sell her, and she was purchased to run as a packet between that place and New York, whither she was bound, under charge of Capt. Nathan Holdredge, now master of the Liverpool packet ship United States—when she was lost on the south side of Long Island.

From the New Orleans Merchant.

CRIME AND MYSTERY.

Crime is manifestly fearfully increasing among us. Robberies, and even murder, have been rife within the two or three weeks last past; and what is worse, the authorities of those places where they occur are perfectly regardless of the fact. On the second or third day of the races, a man was found dead in the rear of the Catholic cemetery; he had evidently been murdered for his money. A single paper was found on his body, from which it appeared that his name was J. D. Johnson. We heard of no movement by the Mayor for the purpose of detecting the perpetrator of the foul deed. On the first of the week a black boy brought a note to Bishop's Hotel, signed "A. Coleman," in which was one purporting to be from the J. D. Johnston, which stated that he was compelled to leave in a hurry, and had not time to call for his baggage, and requested that it might be given to Mr. Coleman, who would pay his bill. The note signed A. Coleman, asked for the bill, and stated that the money would be sent by the boy, who would take the baggage. The bill was sent and a watch placed upon the boy.—The two notes were in the same hand writing, though the one was a back hand and the other a slope. The first boy was lost sight of and got away. In the evening another boy came, with the money, and another note from Mr. Coleman for the trunk. Now Mr. Johnston had no trunk, only a saddlebag. This boy was detained for the purpose of calling the police of the second municipality, but before the arrival of an officer, the boy took the hint, and attempted to run away, but was caught, and carried to the Municipality Hall, and afterwards liberated, on promising to point out his employer. On Wednesday, still another boy brought another note from Coleman, asking if the money had been received, and if it had to send the "trunk." An answer was retured, that the money had been received and passed to the credit of Mr. Johnston, and that his baggage could not be sent without a personal application.—This boy was traced to the levee, where he stood some time in front of the steamer Buckeye, and at length ran on board, but a few moments afterwards could not be found.

Here rests this mysterious affair. Whether any further steps will, or have been taken, to unravel the circumstance, we know not.

A stranger from Kentucky was decoyed from his flat-boat, lying at Lafayette, by one gang of villains, while their comrades went on board, and beat the young man they found there almost to death, and robbed the owner of $3000 in notes and specie, but were discovered, and pursuit was made and continued, until they were forced to drop the specie, in order to effect their escape with the paper money, which they accomplished, by running into the swamp between this city and Carrollton.

Several private houses have been entered in the night within a week, and the inmates robbed of money, watches, &c. The races brought together gamblers, and all other kinds of robbers and rascals, and it behooves the authorities to be on the alert, as some are yet left behind.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Republic were still carrying on the war against Bolivia and Peru.

The Peruvian Corvette Confederacion with General Ballivian and family on board, had been captured by the Chilian squadron cruizing on the coast of Peru. The general himself was sent to Valparaiso, but his family were landed on the coast.—The squadron sailed, after the capture of the *Confederacion*, in pursuit of the remainder of the Peruvian flotilla. Subscriptions and donations in aid of the war were pouring in from every quarter. The municipality of Santiago alone gave $16,000. The court-martial on the general who made the treaty had not yet declared its sentence. He had published a vindication of his conduct, which was not deemed satisfactory.

The Chilian schooner-of-war *Peruviana*, having put into Callao in distress, while the determination of the Chilian government on the treaty was yet unknown, was there captured by the Peruvians, after a sharp resistance; on the ground that she was one of the vessels stipulated by the treaty to be given up.

Sir Richard Bourke, late Governor of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, had arrived at Mendoza, on his way from Chili to Buenos Ayres, there to embark for England. The government of Buenos Ayres had given orders to pay him all the honors, &c.

Governor Rosas has issued an order for the arrest of six Franciscan friars, who arrived from Spain, about a year ago, and their detention in prison until ready to embark for Europe at their own expense.—This harsh measure is declared to be owing to their scandalous, dissolute and insubordinate conduct. A lay brother of the same order had, some time before, been stripped of his habit and placed in the army, as a common soldier, for conduct unbecoming his profession.

They were killing dogs at a great rate in Buenos Ayres.

The hull, masts, yards, &c. of the American ship New Orleans were sold at auction at Buenos Ayres on the 12th of February.

The disturbances still continued in the Oriental Republic, but the Packet gives no particulars. The force of the government was insufficient to put down the insurgents.

Fearful Steamboat Explosion!

APPALLING SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Slips from the offices of the Cincinnati Whig Gazette and Evening Post, announce the occurrence of a most awful steamboat explosion, attended with the loss of one to two hundred lives. This shocking occurrence took place on board the new steamboat *Moselle*—one of the finest boats on the Western waters—in consequence, it would seem, of the reckless folly of the Captain in holding on to the rapidly accumulating steam, for the purpose of displaying the swiftness of his boat. The melancholy details are thus stated in the Whig slip:

CINCINNATI WHIG—EXTRA.

April 25th, 1838.

LOSS OF 125 LIVES.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steamboat accidents.

This afternoon about six o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Captain Perin, left the wharf of this city, (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose.

Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention, the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city.—The Moselle was a new *brag* boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off, and at the very moment her wheels made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman, who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to finders as far back as the gentlemen's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float (with a strong current) down the river, at the same time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck, and with a *fatuity* unaccountable, jumped into the river.—Being above the ordinary business parts of the city, there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not afterwards seen.

We are told that one little boy on shore was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one, almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

Doctor Wilson Hughey, of the U. S. Army, (and brother-in-law to our estimable fellow citizen, W. P. Hughes, of the Pearl street House,) is doubtless among the slain, as he was known to have been on board, and some pieces of the military coat he had on, were picked up among the fragments.

Mr. Powell, a highly respectable grocery merchant, of Louisville, and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson McGrew, of this city, is also supposed to be lost, as he was on board, no tidings have since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularise any other persons lost, as the boat *sunk* in about fifteen minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen but her chimneys and a small portion of her upper works, and also as a scene of distress and confusion immediately ensued that altogether baffles description. Most of the sufferers are among the hands of the boat, and the steerage passengers.

It is supposed that there were about TWO HUNDRED PERSONS on board, of which number *only from fifty to seventy-five are believed to have escaped, making the estimate loss of lives* about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE!! O, tale of woe!

The accident unquestionably occurred *through sheer imprudence and carelessness.* The Captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and to overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville a short time before him. Dearly has he paid for his silly ambition. The clerk of the boat, we understand, escaped unhurt. These are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn.

The following list of the living, the dead, and the missing, is from the Gazette slip of the 27th April:

DEAD.—Elijah North, Alton, Ill. W. Parker's daughter Mary, found drowned. B. Furman, Merchant, Middletown, O. Job Jones, London co. Va. B. Mitchell, barkeeper, Cin. Capt. Perrin. J. Chapman, second clerk. T. C. Powell, Lou. Ky. H. B. Casey, Cin. James Barnet, Mo. Calvin R. Stone, Shrewsbury, Mass. Jas. Douglass, Fort Madison, W. T. J. Williams, (coloured.) Henry Stokes, 2d steward. Holly Dillon, fireman. J. Madden, first engineer. Robert Watt, deck hand. E. Dunn, chambermaid. Jas. B. McFarland, Knox county, Ohio. Miss Dunham. 2 Mr. Watkins's of Virginia. Mr. Thomas, first mate. A. Burns, Philadelphia.

BADLY WOUNDED.—Wm. H. Insken, St. Clairsville, Ohio. —— Sherwood, Cincinnati. Benjamin Bowman, first clerk. Halsey Williams, second engineer. James Turrell, deck hand. —— De Jaune, fireman, Stephen Baily, carpenter. Isaac Van Hook. Capt. Perrin's brother. D. Higbee, Cayoga county, New York. Edward Sexton. —— Teed, Worcester, Mass. —— Franklin, 2d cook. James Fry, 3d do.

MISSING.—Geo. Kramer's two children. Wm. Parker's wife and two children. Dr. W. Huey, U. S. Army. Joseph Swift, Buffalo, N. Y. Joseph Fotler, Boston, Mass. Filbin Fotler, do. Greke Fotler, do. Jacob Fotler, do. Jacob Beaver, do. John Beaver, do. Eaver Beaver, do. Mary Beaver, do., children of Joseph and Eva Beaver. Peters Trautman's child, 2½ years old. Michael Kennedy's wife and 2 children. Thos. Watt, deck hand. Mr. Armstrong, mate. Mr. White, engineer. Mr. Patton, lawyer, Portland, Me. S. Post, wife and 2 children. J. Fleming, pilot, Angelica co., N. Y. Mr. D. Higbee's wife and 2 children. E. Raymond's wife and child, Baltimore, Md. John Eodig and John Seun, with each a wife and child.

SAVED.—J. Coulter, Licking co., O. F. M. Tobins's wife, Lawrenceburg, Ky. G. Kramer's wife and children. W. Parker, Pa. —— White, of Cin., wife and sister. Robt. Gibson and James Gibson, Louisville. Jasper Hamer, M'Cain co., Pa. W. B. Parker, Cincinnati. —— Gates, Franklin co., O. J. Craig Quincy, Ill. —— Thompson, Cincinnati. J. C. Richardson, Holden, Mass. D. W. Vittman, Canton, Ill. Samuel Dellenger.

J. M. Mann and A. M. Mann, Portage N. Y. C. and S. Osborn, Cuyahoga co. N. Y. Law. L. Miner, Green co., Pa. Jos. Beaver and Eve his wife, and 3 boys. John Pool, deck hand. Wm. Harris, Michael Kennedy. Frederick Dwight, Springfield, Mass. John Pattnan, and family, Canton, O. Isaac Davis. Jonas Remick. Mrs. Hurst and child. A. Burns' mother —— Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Ia. J. Fotler. Susan Fotler (mother.) J. Caldwell, Wheeling, Va. Eliza Fotler. T. O'Neal, New Brunswick. J. Phelim, Green Co., Pa. Peter Trautman, wife and a small child, Cin. D. O'Neal, wife and 2 children, F. Stein, wife and 2 children, New Philadelphia, O. John Seune and child. Mrs Webber and four children. Mrs. Anderson and one child. George Brown, steward. Eugene Baptist, do. Benjamin Lewis, do. Edward Fleman, do. London Allison, cook. Wm. Huston, deck hand. J. Mennicken, Mt. Vernon, O. J. D. Atherton, Sunbury, O. John Lytle, Ross co, O. Jas. Thompson, Cumberland co., Pa. Wm. Smith, do. Adam Weaver, Canton, O.

The Cincinnati Whig slip of 26th April has the following additional particulars:

We have just returned from the scenes of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account above published (inserted in yesterday's American) instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, falls *far short of the dreadful reality.* The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpses of a number so mangled and torn, that they bear scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with their lower extremities shivered to an apparent jelly.—Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable, situated high up the steep hill, in rear of the houses, at least 100 yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on one side and passing out at the other. It is positively stated, that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam Water Works, (about ¼ of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight, &c. Only four bodies have to-day been taken from the boat, viz: a German woman and her two children, and another small boy. The number of dead and mangled bodies, altogether, that have been recovered, is about twenty, as nearly as has yet been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded, have been sent to the hospitals, but whose names we have not yet heard. One young man by the name of Edward Sexton, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighboring house, dreadfully scalded, but his physician thinks he will certainly get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised, a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost, than we have stated. We conversed, a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the Agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers, and thirty-five cabin passengers, whose names were entered on the boat's register, at Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. Here then are *one hundred and thirty passengers* that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place.

The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board, at the time of the accident, cannot be but little (if any) short of THREE HUNDRED persons! From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, *is somewhere in the neighborhood of* TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life, will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

MORE STEAM BOAT ACCIDENTS.

Lake Accident.—We regret to learn that the steamboats Buffalo and Commodore Perry ran foul of each other about twelve miles above Erie. The Commodore Perry was coming down and the Buffalo going up—the latter having left our port. The Buffalo struck the Perry on her starbord bow, carrying away the wheel and shaft, and staving in her side to the water's edge. The wheel and shaft dropping into the water, saved the vessel from sinking, as she careened sufficiently to prevent her sinking, until the Buffalo could come alongside, to take on board her passengers—which was not the case for some time owing to the fact that the shock had carried overboard the anchor of the latter, and it required not a little time to heave it again.

On coming alongside, the passengers and most of the crew were taken on board the Buffalo, leaving sufficient of the latter on board the Perry to bale and keep her afloat, while the former took her in tow for Erie. On arriving at the dock, however, the Perry had several feet water in her hold, but was towed into shallow water, where she now lies.

Fortunately but three persons were injured—but one of these, we regret to learn, so seriously, that his life is despaired of. They were passengers on board the Perry. The Buffalo was not greatly injured by the concussion.

We learn that no blame can be attached to those in charge of either vessel. The wind was blowing very fresh, and it was one of those casualties which at times seem to be unavoidable.—*Buffalo Daily Jour.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Brougham, in a recent speech in the British Parliament, which does him infinite credit, made some startling statements concerning the increase in this nefarious traffic. We quote some appalling facts on this head below, which ought to be known to the American public. His Lordship complained that the "clumsy and preposterous course which the civilized nations had adopted, positively aggravated the evil. The plan as agreed upon by England and America, and the other parties to the arrangement, was to confine the right of capturing or searching vessels on the African coast to the United States and British cruisers; and in order to quicken the diligence of the commanders it was agreed that they should not only share in the proceeds of each vessel, captured and condemned as a prize, but a certain sum of money per head, and therefore called head money, should be paid for each slave taken.

The effect of this mode of compensation proves to be that cruisers make no attempt to prevent slave vessels known to be such, from taking in cargoes of slaves; but keep at a distance until they are fully loaded and put out to sea, for the sake of the head-money. The more slaves, of course the better for the captor. Some instances of the horrid consequences of this course were stated. The slaver, finding a cruiser after her, the captain begins to lighten his ship by throwing overboard the heaviest of the negroes. We quote some heart-stirring details—

Men, women, and children were thus thrown overboard without remorse and in numbers proportioned to the distance which the pursuing ship might be gaining on him. The slaves were thrown over with the fetters placed on them before they were brought on board—fetters which were considered necessary, first for the protection of the crew against the multitudes of the slaves, and also to prevent attempts at suicide, to which the slaves were ever ready to resort, if an opportunity presented itself on their voyage.

Another object of the fetters was that when it became necessary to throw parties over to lighten the ship, they when cast in, fetters and all, would have the less chance of escape. To lessen that chance weights were sometimes added,—for the negro, with the Herculean strength he generally possessed, and from that facility of swimming which gave him a sort of amphibious nature, could easily, if left to his own unfettered exertions, support himself in the waves until the pursuing schooner came, and if taken on board would prove a most important witness against those who had torn him from his native home; to prevent this the weights were added, which sunk him before aid could arrive; but that was not the only mode of lightening the vessel.—Sometimes three human beings were packed closely in a cask, which was thrown over with weights attached to it, and one slaver which was pursued had before she was captured thrown over in such casks, each closely packed with human beings. In another instance two slave ships which were chased had had upwards of 500 slaves on board, every one of whom met a watery grave. Let not their lordships imagine that this was a fancy sketch. It was unhappily, a detail of facts which he received from a gallant officer who was for some time a Commodore on the Western African station. But he had not yet stated all.—The sharks seemed to know the scene of bloodshed, and it was a fact stated to him on the same good authority, that they followed the slave ship from the port, and the track of that ship could be traced across the Atlantic by the blood of her murdered victims hurled into the ocean to facilitate the escape of the vessel from its pursuers.

Of the increase and audacious boldness of the horrid trade, we have the following testimony—

He (Lord Brougham) knew that one time there were in the year, 1835, eighty-five slave ships fitted out at the Havannah, of which seventy-five returned safe to the Havannah. The number varied from 175 to 700, this average giving 20,000 imported into the Havannah in the year 1835. After the dreadful treatment to which these slaves were subjected, and which he had detailed to their lordships, and the risk which they ran of being thrown overboard in chase, there were horrible to relate, 500 in one vessel and 78 in another. He did not speak vaguely when he said that in one single month, the month of December, 1836, there arrived at Rio, in six vessels, called the Felicidade and the El Siento, two cargoes of slaves, the one 500, and the other 780. In the year 1837, 4500 slaves were imported in the principal settlement of their friend and ally the Emperor of Brazil. The greatest of slave dealers were the Brazilians, the Spaniards and the Portuguese; and this country, and he might add France also, with the full knowledge of the fact, still continued quibbling with them about the construction of treaties, and endeavoring to obtain from those courts the right to search the ships, suffering all this time these dreadful enormities to be perpetrated, when they would not allow for one hour a common pirate to infest the great highway of the seas, even though the flags of these nations protected him.—*Herald and Sentinel.*

A new safety Vault.—A London paper says that a large banking house, recently finished in the first style of architecture, had an immense pit or well dug, and made water proof by brick work. The mouth of the pit opens in the floor of the bank parlor, but during the hours of business is covered by the oaken floor. At the close of the day, the bank book, bonds, bills, notes, securities, and specie, enclosed in proper receptacles, are placed on a trap over the orifice of the well, and by the aid of ingeniously contrived machinery, the property is lowered to the bottom, a depth of about forty feet; the trap door is secured. At the opening of the bank in the morning, the property is again raised to suit purposes of the day.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, May 5, 1838.

AGENCIES.

Dr. T. W. Powers will act as our agent for Beaver City, Beaver County, Pa. in place of W. E. K. Chamberlin, resigned.

Mr. R. J. Garwood of Wheeling, Va. will act as our agent for Wheeling and Wellsburg, Va. Bridgeport, O. and West Alexandria, Pa. in place of R. McClure, Esq. late P. M. resigned. Our subscribers in those places will please settle their accounts with the gentlemen named above.

SPECIE.

It is said that arrangements are now being made, by which the banks of this city will, in a short time, pay in specie all sums under one dollar. It is believed by many that they will shortly follow this movement by paying notes of five and under. The Loan Companies, to support their credit, will be not long after them, and we shall shortly have specie sufficient for all business transactions. Truly it is time, for many of the shin plasters are becoming offensive as well as odious.

ROBBERY.

The house occupied by Mrs. Prevost on the north side of Walnut street above Eighth, was entered by the back windows last Sunday evening, and robbed of silver to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

CASUALTY.

On the morning of Monday last, as a man of the name of Vogel, in the upper part of Kensington, and the Germantown road, was engaged in making lucifer matches, the materials accidentally became ignited and exploded with great violence. The windows were broken to pieces, and the lower story of the house was much injured, the partition wall between two rooms thrown down, and a large stove in one of them broken up. The owner of the establishment has been so severely injured as to cause his death on Thursday; a young man in the house at the time was terribly burned, and a child seriously wounded in the arm, which probably will be lost.

CITY COUNCILS.

At a meeting of the Councils on the 26th ult. a letter was received from Mr. Biddle, President of the Trustees of the Girard College, stating that arrangements had been made, by which it was proposed to organize the institution by the 1st of October, and requesting authority to commence the instruction of orphans at that period. A resolution to this effect passed the Select Council, but on being sent to the other chamber, was there postponed to the next meeting. Various petitions were received, and resolutions passed having reference to local objects, not of general interest. The opening of the Girard College was advised as a measure of sound policy.

MAIL ROBBERY.

A man who passes under the name of John Lorkins was brought before the Mayor on Tuesday morning last, by W. H. Blaney, one of the high constables, on a charge of having shot the driver of the United States Mail, near Mobile, Alabama. He has been committed by the Mayor for further hearing. The circumstances of this case were published last January, the murder having been committed on the 19th of that month. The prisoner was discovered and arrested by Constables Blaney and McLean at a house in Sassafras alley. There were many corroborating circumstances to strengthen the suspicion which led to his detection.

FASHION.

It may gratify the ladies to learn, that the Victoria bonnet will become fashionable the ensuing season; it is composed of straw colored and green silk, trimmed with rose coloured ribband; there is a wreath of white roses on the crown, and a passion flower on the left side. So says the New York Mirror.

BRUTALITY.

The Daily Focus records an instance of brutality of which, indeed, we heard from another source, that ought to receive a severe chastisement. On Friday evening the 27th ult. a small boy, apparently about eleven years old, was seen harnessed in the shafts of a small cart, followed by a man supposed to be his father. The boy labored under the burden of the load, and the blows of the brute who was acting the part of driver, the indignation of the spectators, induced them to interfere, and the unhappy child was released from his degraded condition. This scene has been more than once presented, and we hope if again repeated, the offender will receive the punishment he so richly merits.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Mr. Dawson, who had crossed over from Canada into the territory of the United States, for the purpose of assuming the soft fetters of matrimony, is like to be bound with something rather harsher. On being taken before a magistrate at Lewistown, he was recognised as one of the party concerned in the outrage at Schlosser, when the worthy expounder of the law, incontinently committed him for trial.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ATLAS CLASSICA.

Mr. H. S. Tanner has just published the sixth number of the Atlas Classica, comprising a Chrono Genealogical chart of the fifth age of the world, from the dedication of the temple by Solomon, to the captivity of Babylon; Patriarchatus orientales, a map of the interesting country to the North and East of the Mediterranean; Patriarchatus Occidentalis, comprehending the regions adjoining the former on the West; the Dioceses of England, with their alterations to the present time; Terra Veteribus Nota, or the world known to the ancients.

OLIVER TWIST.

Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard have published the first part of a new work by Boz, called Oliver Twist, or the parish boys progress, illustrated with twelve plates from Cruikshanks. The scenes and modes of life to which the narrative refers, are described with much truth and fidelity, and form altogether a moving tale, which will not be without effect on the reader. There is a mixture of the serious and ludicrous, that will afford much amusement, and at the same time awakens melancholy feelings.

We have received the third number, vol. 2d, of the American Medical Library, &c. which contains several valuable and interesting articles.

Dramatic Notices.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Vandenhoff has been performing at this house, with if possible an increase of his professional reputation.

Mr. Burton's benefit will take place this evening, on which occasion will be presented Sam Weller, from the celebrated and facetious papers of the Pickwick club. The lovers of genuine humor will doubtless be much amused, as the character cannot fail in such hands.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The splendid drama of the Cataract of the Ganges has been performed during the present week with much effect. The theatre will close this evening for the season, with a brilliant equestrian performance.

A complimentary benefit was to be given Mr. Murdock on Wednesday last, at the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

Mr. Booth has been performing in Baltimore with his usual power. But being afterwards announced for Pescara, when the hour arrived, he was nowhere to be found.

PILGRIM CELEBRATION.

The second centennial period of the settlement of New Haven was celebrated in that place on the 25th ult. The orator of the day, Professor Kingsley, of Yale College, was warm in his eulogium of the Pilgrim Fathers, as the advocates of universal education, the friends of the rights of mankind, and the pioneers of liberty in the Western world. If the discourses delivered on this and similar occasions might be assumed as true, the Puritans were the most inoffensive, benevolent, and magnanimous race of men that ever existed. The page of authentic history, however, tells a very different story, as the learned professor cannot but know. To gloss over the crimes and errors of our ancestors is not the best mode of securing the exercise of freedom, and supporting the cause of liberty.

The doctrines respecting popular liberty adopted by the settlers of New England, were not only visionary and irrational, but were also subversive of all freedom, and the rights of conscience. For how could religious liberty exist, when the principles of political government were in direct opposition to the most obvious precepts of justice and moral truth. The Pilgrim Fathers in the hour of suffering and persecution, contended boldly for privileges common to the whole mass of mankind, but when power and opportunity was given them, commenced a system of persecution and sanguinary oppression, scarcely surpassed in the worst days of England. We do not wish to pursue the subject, and still less to object the errors of a past age, against the enlightened people of New England at the present day. The bigotry of our well meaning progenitors is a subject of regret and sorrow, that never ought to be made a theme of panegyric and commendation.

NEW YORK.

An inquest was held over the body of Margaret Whalen, who was discovered lying dead near the door of a barn, about five miles from the city. The day before she had been employed by Mr. Lawrence, the owner of the barn, whither in the evening she directed her steps, but it was presumed in consequence of a fit and exposure, died before it could be reached.

A law of New York authorizes copartners, and joint debtors to make distinct and separate arrangements with creditors, without injuring the rights of those who are not parties. These arrangements are in no case to lessen the power of copartners to demand of the partners their proportion towards discharging the obligations of their firms.

The arrival of the two steamboats from Great Britain has produced an extraordinary excitement, giving rise to an interchange of civilities of the most pleasing character, between the officers and the dignitaries of New York. A dinner was partaken of on board the Great Western, which was marked by hilarity and great good humor. The politeness which distinguishes the naval character, induced the commander to appoint a day for the exclusive reception of the ladies, when, as might be expected, the gay decorations of the ship were lost in the greater blaze of living beauty. The compliment was returned by the corporation giving a grand dinner, at which many speeches were made, and doubtless much champagne disposed of, to be followed by no very pleasing sensations on the following day. In sober truth the whole of these proceedings is a farce. We consider these movements as an insult to the country, and as an evidence of that *true American feeling*, which suffered Fitch to die in poverty and sorrow,—denied to Fulton what he had right to claim, and passing over in silence the adventurer of the South, gives the need of applause to those who have appropriated the efforts of their genius to themselves.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

"The Moselle, a splendid new steamboat, made a trip from St. Louis to Cincinnati last week, in the very short space of two days and sixteen hours! This is literally overcoming space, and bringing distant places together as near neighbors."

This extraordinary speed was a great cause of the destruction of this boat, and the loss of more than *two hundred* precious lives—200 human beings hurried into eternity to gratify the pride of the master of the boat, in going ahead of all competitors.

The destruction of immense numbers of travellers by the outrageous carelessness, misconduct, and reckless daring of engineers and captains in our Western waters, calls loudly for reform and punishment.

INTEMPERANCE.

The Galena Democrat states that a short time since, four Englishmen ascending Fever River in a small boat upset, and three of them were drowned. They were all intoxicated at the time of starting, bottles of whiskey were found in the pockets of two of them when taken out of the water.

PEACHES.

It is thought the crop of peaches this year will be small, in consequence of the severe weather. At Salem, N. J. in some orchards the buds were found so much affected by the cold, as to fall immediately on being touched. Such is also the case in many other places.

SHIPWRECK.

The schooner Henry Clay upset on the night of the 18th ultimo, and it is thought all on board perished. The body of the captain's wife was found in the rigging, and brought to town in the revenue boat. One or two masters of ships lying in the bay were among the victims.

The fare to Baltimore in both lines has been raised to four dollars.

The snow fell at Pottsville on the 21st ultimo, several inches in depth.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The Queen's proclamation was issued in London on the 4th of April, appointing Tuesday the 26th of June, for the coronation. It is expected numerous representatives from the European courts will attend the ceremony, no doubt a splendid spectacle will be exhibited. Some of our own citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered by the two *great steamboats*, to witness the pageantry of the Royal exhibition.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia by the last advice was going in favor of the Whigs, who the Richmond Inquirer admits have carried the House of Delegates by at least a majority of ten, and probably sixteen. At the last session of the legislature, the Senate was composed of 20 Van Buren members, and 12 Whigs; in the House there were 17 Van Buren and 47 Whigs, giving the administration party in joint ballot, a majority of 48. As far as the present election has gone, the house appears to have 59 Whigs to 25 Van Buren, while last year it was 37 Whigs to 47 of the opposite party. There seems to be a revolution gradually working among the people, which must soon produce a salutary change in the condition of the country.

Report of the Ladies' Society, in the District of Spring Garden.

This Institution was organized in February, 1837, and during that winter, distributed a large quantity of Soup to the poor, of which no report has been published.

On the third day of January last, the establishment was re-opened at the corner of Callowhill and Eleventh streets, and closed on the 8th day of April. The expenses of the last week were defrayed by a member of the society, during which time 18,215 quarts of good wholesome soup were distributed to 231 families, consisting of 401 adults, and 529 children; 63 adults and 84 children of which were persons of color.

The society have been greatly assisted in their efforts to relieve the distressed by liberal donations from many benevolent individuals, from the Union Benevolent Association, and by the commendable liberality of Messrs. Robb and Brown, for the gratuitous use of the Soup House.

H. C. PIGEON, President.
S. JONES, A. E. RICHARDS, } Sec'rys. pro. tem.
Philad. April 28, 1838.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1st, 1838.

The Senate have been much engaged during the past week on the Bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the U. S. The debate, though long, was very monotonous, and had very little in it to interest the general reader. The two main arguments in favor of the Bill, were the great labor to which Congress Committees are now subjected, and the delay and expense to which claimants are subjected. It was said there were now 3,300 claims before Congress, and all these are such as the Departments could not see their way clear to allow under existing laws, to the full extent of which they are authorized to examine, allow and pay all kinds of claims. These claims are therefore passed on doubtful evidence, or on grounds for which no general law could well provide. They are therefore mostly claims in equity, and some of them are little more than appeals to the generosity of Congress.

It was maintained in opposition to the Bill, that the cause of delay is not in the Committees of Congress, who now report Bills to allow claims much faster than Congress act upon them; and that this Board would not therefore hasten the work, inasmuch as they, like the Committees, would only examine the claims and report upon them, and Congress must still legislate to the same extent as before. It was replied to this that this Board could make the examination more thorough and satisfactory, so that Congress might act at once on a considerable number of each class of claims. But the arguments on either side appeared to have very little effect in changing the opinions of the other. In fine, it appeared after all, that it must be an experiment added to other projects of this kind which of late have proved so unfortunate.

Mr. Calhoun urged that if Congress would adopt Joint Rules of the proper character, such for instance as that a claim once rejected should not again be presented, and that no papers should be withdrawn, Congress might get along as well without as with a Board of Claims; and he moved to refer the whole to a Special Committee, whose duty it should be to draw up a system of such joint rules as the subject appeared to demand.—This was negatived, yeas 13, nays 27.

The Bill, often undergoing various metamorphoses, was finally modified so as to provide for the appointment of two Commissioners, with a salary of $3,000 each, to reside at the seat of Government, and not to practice as attorneys in any court of law or equity, all members of Congress and officers under the Government were prohibited from acting in any way as agent, attorney or advocate for claimants, and in this form the Bill was carried, yeas 23, nays 15.

A supplementary report was made from the Special Committee on the case of Mr. Ruggles, in relation to a charge of corrupt practices made against him by a Mr. Graham, of North Carolina; who it appears is confined in North Carolina for debt, the most usual reward for mechanical genius from the days of Roger Bacon, (confined for sorcery,) to the present time. He therefore could not obey the summons of the committee, who consequently came to no definitive decision on the subject, and merely obtained from the Senate a discharge from its farther consideration. Of course the question of guilt or innocence remains in this case wholly undecided.

Some of the leading Creek and Choctaw Indians, now in this city from the west of the Mississippi, addressed a remonstrance to the Senate, through Mr. Clay, of Alabama, against the bill then on the table of the Senate to create an Indian Territorial Government west of the Mississippi. Mr. Clay, of Ala. thinking the remonstrance a just one, said when that bill should come up he would move to postpone it at least to the next session of Congress. This called forth from Mr. Lipton and Mr. Sevier some pretty severe animadversions on the individual remonstrants, with something like an expression of doubt whether they were as they professed to be, delegates from the tribes to which they belonged. Personal allusions of this kind are sometimes doubtless useful, and sometimes they may be necessary; but it is always unpleasant to me to hear individuals assailed where even if present they would not have the opportunity to defend themselves. If members may not attack each other, it seems as if a rule ought also to exist that they shall not attack others who are present, or if present, have no immediate remedy against the most gross injustice or even cruelty. In justice to deliberative bodies, therefore, I cannot but think that this general rule against mutual personal assaults is not designed at all for that individual protection of its members, which they do not extend to their fellow citizens, but wholly for the prevention of brawls and contentions, which would greatly interfere with the debates, and be both offensive and disgraceful to the body itself. I have here thrown out these reflections, not because the good name of every citizen ought not to be left untouched in deliberative bodies as far as the public interests will allow, but because this rule so absolutely indispensible to the good order of such bodies, has from late occurrences been made the mark of some public odium.

The bill to create this Indian Territorial Government, and otherwise to provide for the protection and security of the emigrant and other Indians west of the Mississippi was soon after taken up by the Senate. Mr. Clay, of Ala. having been told, and having found for himself that the bill required no Indians to be subject to the proposed government, who should not consent to become so by their tribe in council or by delegation, and that the Indian remonstrants had therefore no good reason for opposing the bill, Mr. Clay changed his design of moving its postponement, and became an advocate of the bill. Mr. White, Mr. Lipton, and Mr. Lumpkin were the most zealous and laborious in its support, and Mr. Linn, though he said less, appeared equally zealous. Mr. Allen and Mr. Niles, I believe, were its only unqualified opposers, though Mr. Calhoun expressed much doubt of its expediency, and would rather delay it till the next session. Mr. Norvell moved to strike out the provision for an Indian delegate to Congress, because he hoped, as he said, never to see the time when a negro or an Indian would have a seat on the floor of Congress: and I was some surprised to see that this *liberal* remark met with no apparent favor from any quarter. Mr. Allen also spoke violently against the bill as a measure calculated to raise up a people who were the natural enemies of the whites, and thus do injury especially to posterity. The "raising up" was in fact the main argument used in favor of the bill, and Mr. A. found as little sympathy in his sentiments as Mr. Norvell.

Mr. King moved an amendment to the Bill, setting aside as Indian Territory to be secured to them forever, all that portion of country, more than equal in size, as was said to the twenty-six states, which lies east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the Missouri, north and west of the State of Missouri, and west of the Mississippi, except a small tract to which the Indian title had been extinguished. Matters for awhile looked a little squally on this motion, as it was made with an avowed purpose of helping the balance of power between the north and the South. There were some warm words on both sides: but Mr. Southard gave the death blow to the proposition by showing that much the greater part of the Territory already set aside for the Indians, was north of Mason and Dixon's line. The amendment was lost yeas 11, nays 32; and the Bill was carried by yeas 38, nays 6.

The House has been almost wholly engaged on the huge report of the Committee on the late duel, a miserable concern throughout, bad in its end as bad in its beginning. The subject is still under a tedious, and as it appears to me, a worse than useless discussion.

Horse racing is at this time almost taking the precedence of legislation, and I am not one of the reporters for that concern.

North Carolina Copper Ore.—We have just been shown specimens of Copper Ore from the Harlan Copper Mine in Guilford county, North Carolina, that are most beautiful, and may be seen at the office of M. P. O. Hern, corner of Wall and Nassau streets. We understand it has been worked successfully for several years for gold, and recently for copper. The specimens spoken of above come from an opening to the depth of 110 feet, and consist of the Yellow Pyrites, or as it is commonly called "Yellow Copper Ore," yielding upon analysis from 31 to 33 per cent of metalic copper.

The mine, as far as it has been worked, presents an extensive mass or vein of this rich and beautiful ore, from 2 to 12 feet in thickness. The galleries are opened to the extent of 6 or 700 ft. on the direction of the vein. Competent judges accustomed to mining in England have recently visited this mine, and pronounce it equal in value for the extent of the opening to any in Europe or the world. They represent that all the indications are in accordance with the best mines of England. They find the same kind of primary and secondary formation in this mine, that uniformly characterize their richest deposits, which is blue and white slate, commonly called *Kellis* by the miners of Cornwall—and we have every reason to believe that copper mines found of this description, will be as enduring as mines in the same formation of England. We are happy to state that a company of enterprising individuals have purchased this valuable estate, with the determination of developing its resources forthwith. A large quantity of the ore has already been mined and brought to the surface, and is now on its way to England, where it will find a ready market. We can only say we wish them success.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

NUMBER OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The number of Banks in the United States in December last, it appears by the reports, was 830. Their aggregate capital, $290,772,091; their specie, $37,915,340; circulation, $149,185,150; deposites, $127,397,185.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

An immense meeting of working-men and citizens generally, took place on Monday evening last, at the County Court House, in this city, to express the popular voice in relation to a resumption of specie payments.

But a small part of those who wished to attend could get in—one sentiment seemed to pervade the vast assemblage.

The preamble to the resolutions alludes to the causes of the stoppage in Philadelphia, on the 11th May last, as stated by the Banks at that time—"that the New York Banks had stopped paying specie, and the Philadelphia Banks were *therefore* compelled to follow, or they would be drained"—that now the New York Banks have resumed, the reason given by our Banks no longer exists.

A resolution protests against the illegal currency, issued by the different corporations and loan companies. Another that they are opposed to a National Bank, under any name.

The following form a part of the resolutions:

Resolved, That we disclaim any wish to make any invidious allusions to either of the Banking establishments of this city, but we are nevertheless constrained by a sense of truth and justice to declare, as the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that nothing but the influence of the United States Bank exercised over the other Banks, prevents them from redeeming their promises to pay. And it is for them to satisfy the public, why they permit an institution thus to lord it over them, and abstract five or six millions of their capital to invest in foreign speculation for which but four per cent. is paid during the suspension, when upon a resumption of specie payments six per cent. can be obtained. Besides, the banks are legally and morally bound to contract their issues, gather up their resources, husband all their means, strain every nerve, and make all reasonable sacrifices for an early resumption; and if the small banks expect to retain any portion of the confidence of the people, they must renounce their allegiance to an institution which is alike destructive to them and the best interests of the public, and acknowledge fealty to that public, by giving some demonstration that they are not conniving with her in torturing the people into an acquiescence of the renewal of its charter by the National Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the chair to correspond with the banks of the city and county, and request a reply from each, at what time they intend to resume, and the causes which retard the resumption.

Resolved, That we hold a town meeting in Independence square, on Monday afternoon, 14th of May, at 4 o'clock, the 11th being the anniversary of the suspension—we allow three days bank grace—to hear the report of the committee and adopt such other measures as will suggest themselves upon the course the banks pursue, and that the committee have power to make all the arrangements.

THE PLUNDERERS OF THE PEOPLE.

We extract from the proceedings in Congress a speech giving a curious item of one of the expenses of government. It helps to elucidate the reason of the great increase in expense of the last and present administration to **30** *millions* annually from twelve millions, at which time a great cry of "extravagance and reform" extended from one extreme of the country to the other. The salary of the Secretary of the Treasury is $5,000 a year, but he can increase it indefinitely in the shape of *perquisites*.

Thursday, April 19, 1838.

The House having resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Hopkins, to divorce the Government from all connexion with the public press.

Mr. Wise rose to address the House, and said that from the report in the papers of this morning of the amendment offered yesterday by his colleague, (Mr. Dromgoole,) he perceived, what he was aware of yesterday, that that amendment embraced an inquiry into the expenses of the two investigating committees instituted at the last session, to inquire into the corruptions of the Government. I, (said Mr. W.) for one, and as the author of that investigation, and I am proud of being the author of it, am perfectly willing that such an inquiry should be made. I can, however, inform my colleague that he can very readily ascertain the cost of those committees, for the majority were very particular in stating every item of the expense, until they were shamed out of it by the fact that that account disclosed, viz. that *the Secretary of the Treasury, who attended the committees to testify as a witness, charged so much per day for his time, and mileage at the rate of fifteen cents per mile for walking to and from the Treasury to the Capitol.* Yes, sir; your Secretary of the Treasury, who was called before that committee to explain the nature of the connexion between a certain bank organ and the Government, did charge mileage for walking from his office to this building, and what is more his clerks charged the same after his example. Let my colleague go into the inquiry as soon as he pleases. I hope he will produce all the facts, that the people may see what the maladministration of this Government has cost them. Let them know and understand, not only the extravagant waste of their money by their own official servants, but the double cost to which they have been put by an inquiry into that extravagance; and when my colleague has added all these expenses together, I shall then be prepared to show that those investigations were amply worth all they cost. The information which they obtained, partial and imperfect as it was, is worth every dollar of the expenditure. Will my colleague say as much for the expenses of this administration? A gentleman to my right yesterday wanted to move a resolution for an inquiry and reform, but he could not get leave to do it. This administration has expended thirty odd millions a year. Will my colleague say that the play was worth the candles? Was it worth paying so much for the ruin of the currency, the bankruptcy of the Treasury, and a chaos of confusion in every department of the Government?

I hope my colleague will extend his amendment a little farther. I hope he will not stop with inquiring what it cost to investigate the corruptions of the Government, but will go on to inquire what those corruptions themselves cost this nation. I set down the entire cost of these committees to the account of the administration; for had it not been for their misgovernment, such an inquiry would never have been thought of. It is too late now to say that the committee sat for nothing, when Levi himself, with the imp of the Treasury at the head of the associations of pet banks, now tells you some of the secrets of that association. Yes, sir, the very official organ, who preached to us and to the nation about the immaculate purity of the pet banks, is now denouncing them in terms we never thought of using. After solemnly swearing to their purity, he now produces proof of their corruption and danger from the beginning. After assuring us, from time to time, and that up to within a year past, that it was the best system possible, he now comes out and declares that the Government lost by employing them thirty odd millions of dollars. My colleague may count the cost of the committee and welcome. But I will go farther. I ask him to look at the subjects which those committees attempted to investigate, and though the lips of the witnesses were hermetically sealed by the strong hand of power, enough became known to show that there is much behind not yet developed. If we had discovered that alone, it is worth all the cost.

Does my colleague mean to reflect on the course of the investigating committees? I know that he was always opposed to their appointment, and with all his legislative tact exerted himself to the utmost to prevent it. Would he resist inquiry now at this day, after the administration has pleaded guilty to the charges which were then so stoutly denied? If he does he will find the effort nugatory and vain. However such inquiries may have been denounced by the immortal hero as a "Spanish inquisition," my colleague will find that the people are fond of them, and that it will prove too difficult a task for him to render them unpopular and odious. I hope he will think better of the attempt. I hope he will lend his assistance to the gentleman from Kentucky, in setting on foot an inquiry into all the doings of the administration. As to the expenses of those committees, it is a drop in the bucket. Why do gentlemen hesitate? Why will they busy themselves with petty matters of this calibre, and refuse an investigation of so much greater importance? But, let them make their inquiry into the cost of these committees. I aver that those committees of investigation did more good to the country than this administration has effected in eight years.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors, dated BUFFALO CITY, MO. April 12, 1838.

"The Osage Indians on our Western Frontier have commenced open hostilities. A detachment of 200 U. S. troops, under Col. Kearney was sent from Fort Leavenworth a few days since to hold a *talk* with them. They were met, and fired upon by about 2600 Indians of various tribes, of course our troops had to retreat, after having 25 of their number slain. The Indians threaten a general attack so soon as the leaves put forth. In fact we expect our frontier to be deluged in blood this season. What abominable policy to place so many Indians in a body with only one garrison of about 800 regulars, to protect a frontier of about 150 miles, against the inroads of about 5000 warriors."

Never suffer your ledger to be far behind your journal, keep your accounts posted ready for settlement with every customer whenever he may call; and never give any one occasion to ask for his account a second time without having it prepared for him.

Awful Conflagration.

CHARLESTON CITY IN RUINS.

We have more sad news to communicate to our readers this week. The city of Charleston has been visited with an awful and most destructive fire.

A slip from the office of the Augusta Chronicle dated April 28th, 6 P. M. furnishes the following particulars:

"We learn with the deepest regret, by passengers from Charleston, who arrived here this evening by the Carolina Railroad, that the city of Charleston has been visited by one of the most awful and destructive fires that has ever visited any city in the United States. *One third of the city was laid in ashes* at the departure of the cars this morning at 6 o'clock, and the fire was raging as if it would consume at least one third more.

The fire broke out last night at a quarter past 8 o'clock, in a paint store, on the western side of King st. corner of Beresford street. The wind blowing strongly from the south west, blew the flames diagonally across King street, and at the time of the departure of the cars, the whole section of the city above Beresford street, up to Society street, and east of King street, to the Bay, was burnt down or burning. From Beresford to Society are four streets—from King street to the Bay about as many, or perhaps more. The fire had also extended four or five blocks west of King street, and was still pressing with terrific rapidity up that street in the direction of Boundary street, when the cars left. Our informant believes it impossible to calculate what will be the ultimate extent of the fire, as it seemed in no way checked at 6 o'clock this morning.

Among the buildings consumed are a number of churches, the new theatre, the splendid new hotel recently erected, and the whole market except the fish market. Nearly all the large merchants, in the centre of business, on King street, were burnt out, among them Parish, Wiley & Co. and G. H. Kelsey & Co. Boream & Co. and all in that neighborhood, and the large storehouse of Miller, Ripley & Co. on the corner of King and Society streets, was catching the flames when our informant left. The Merchants' Hotel formerly Miot's, had not caught, but it was believed to be impossible to save it. At Norris's Hotel, still higher up King street, and on the west side they had removed all the furniture and bedding, in almost certain anticipation of being burnt out.

A large number of houses had been blown up, to no purpose. All the powder in the city was exhausted, and all the water in the pumps; the people, wearied with a whole night's incessant and unavailing toil, found themselves, this morning able to make a feeble resistance to the still raging and devouring flames. A number of persons had been killed by the blowing up of houses and throwing furniture into the streets. The steamboat Neptune, lying in the Bay, caught on fire, but it was fortunately extinguished.

The trunks directed to this office and to the Constitutionalist office, from the newspaper offices in Charleston, failed to come this evening, as we presume no papers were printed there last night; and as the regular mail was closed last night before the fire broke out, no other information has been received here than that from passengers, which is necessarily limited as to particulars.

This is indeed a mournful catastrophe! A flourishing city laid in ashes, her people burnt out of home and substance, and millions of property destroyed in a single night! The Insurance Companies of Charleston, we learn, are of small capitals, and will every one no doubt, be ruined, and still be unable to make good but a small portion of the losses. Hundreds of families must be utterly ruined by this general calamity. Years cannot make Charleston what she was.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have been shown a letter from Charleston, closed a little before 4 o'clock this morning, and brought up by a passenger, which confirms all the important facts stated above. It also states that the rigging of many of the vessels lying at the wharves had been burnt.

The Great Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 28, 1838.

One-third of the city of Charleston lies in ruins, by the most awful conflagration that ever I witnessed. The fire commenced in a baker's shop in Beresford street, which ignited an adjoining paint shop, and spread with fearful rapidity (the wind being strong from the southward) along King street to Market street, and a mile past it, consuming every thing in its way. Many houses were blown up by the firemen, to prevent, if possible, its further progress, but all in vain. Human exertions seemed to be paralyzed by the fury of the all-consuming flames. *Upwards of fifty lives have been lost.*—The damage already has been estimated at nine millions of dollars—but *the fire is still raging*, and the citizens look on the destruction of their property with dull apathy, and cease to use exertions to preserve their *whole* city from ruins.

P. S.—I forgot to say the extent of the fire already occupies 2 1-2 miles in length. A thousand houses are burnt already.

FRAUDS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—It is currently reported, that for some time past, a regular system of defrauding the revenue has been practised by importing high-priced cloth at the duties on cheap cloths. This required collusion on the part of the officer in the custom house charged with selecting the packages to be examined, and is supposed to have been done in this wise:—

A. B. imports ten packages, numbered from 1 to 10—No. 1 and 10 containing cheap cloths, the intermediate ones high-priced cloths. The custom house officer directs according to arrangement, Nos. 1 and 10 to be examined; and they being found of the quality specified, the whole invoice is passed; and thus, cloths worth five or six dollars per yard, were entered at the duties of cloths worth only $1 25.

The suspected importers are said to have fled, and the recent resignation of Mr. Campbell, soon after his promotion to the deputy Collectorship by the new Collector, seems to fix upon him suspicion of being implicated in these fraudulent transactions.

It is hardly necessary to add, that neither the present Collector, nor his predecessor, are in any way compromited by these frauds.—*New York American.*

THE ORONOKO.

Loss of Twenty Lives and Forty-three Scalded.—From the Louisville Gazette, of the 27th ult. we gather some further particulars relative to the loss of the steamboat Oronoko, which occurred opposite Princeton, Miss. on the 21st ult. One of the passengers speaks as follows:

On the morning of Saturday, 21st ult. about half past 5 o'clock, we stopped to land a passenger at Princeton, Miss.; the yawl was sent ashore and was detained some time waiting for passengers who wished to come on board. As soon as it returned, the bell was rung to go ahead. The wheel had made not more than one or two revolutions, when the flue of the second larboard boiler collapsed, with a report resembling the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance. Fortunately, all the cabin passengers were in their state-rooms, and with the exception of two or three, escaped without serious injury. On the lower deck *nearly every person was scalded or blown overboard.* A gentleman standing on the shore, says he saw *more than twenty in the river*, only two of whom were picked up by the yawl.

After the steam had blown off, the scalded and wounded, 43 in number, were brought into the cabin, where mattresses had been spread for them, and every assistance which lay in our power was rendered. Not one half can possibly survive, as two of those least injured were taken on board the New Albany, and died the same night.

A few minutes after the explosion, the boat caught fire on the boiler deck, but it was soon extinguished. Had the flames reached the cabin, every soul on board must have perished, as we were drifting in the stream, and our only hope of reaching the shore was the aid our yawl gave us, by towing. In about half an hour we succeeded in making a landing at Princeton, where a few of our wounded were taken ashore, but the greater part remained on board the boat, which was towed by the steamer Independence to Vicksburg 100 miles distant, it being the first point where there was a hospital. Those who escaped unhurt, embarked on the steamers Peru and New Albany, and as the roll had not been called before we left, it will be impossible ever to ascertain the exact number, and the names of those who were blown overboard.

Oyster War.—The Kent "Bugle" gives note of warlike operations, carried on by the sheriff of Queen Anne's county, against the depredators on the oyster banks of Chester river. The Flotilla, under his command, mounting a six pounder and two swivels, made a cruise last week and were successful enough to capture four of the enemy's vessels. It was, we are happy to add, a bloodless victory, a discharge or two of blank cartridge having caused the crews of the depredating boats to betake themselves hastily to the land.

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Girard Bank,	3 per cent.
Commercial Bank,	4 ½
Farmers' and Mechanics',	4
Moyamensing,	3
Mechanics',	6
Kensington,	4
Manufacturers and Mechanics',	3
Western,	3
Schuylkill,	3
Penn Township,	6

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

April 27, *received from*		*May* 1.	
Lancelot Johnson,	$5 00	H. Smith,	4 00
J. R. Quereau,	10 00	T. Stringfellow, nett,	4 80
David Barr, Esq.	4 00	Alab. notes 20 per ct. dis.	
Stephen Savage, esq.	3 00	John W. Holland,	5 00
April 28,		H. Luther, Esq.	2 00
J. M. Campbell, esq.	55 00	Philo Housekeeper, esq	2 00
J. D. Murrell, Esq.	10 00	Wm. S. Lippincott, esq	2 00
James McAlister,	5 00	Lewis Miller,	4 00
Thos. H. Wiley, nett,	4 50	*May* 2,	
Esau D. Creager,	2 00	Joshua Russell, Esq.	8 00
Chas. J. Burnett, esq.	10 50	John Farley, Esq.	4 00
Wm Howell, esq. nett,	4 00	Adam Whann, Esq.	2 00
20 per cent. discount, $1.		John Armstrong, esq.	1 25
J. B. Kinkead, Esq.	10 00	Wm. Prince & Son,	1 00
O. E. Shepard, Esq.	2 00	Geo. Moses, Esq.	1 25
April 30,		Ed'd Shoenberger, net,	2 51
Brooks & Shields,	2 00	ex. post. and disc't 49 cts.	
Platt Adams, Esq.	10 00	Wm. Little, Esq.	7 07
M. Peters, Esq.	2 00	Wm. M. Richards,	15 00
Abner Hendee, Esq.	1 00	*May* 3,	
Wm. Smith, Esq.	4 00	A. M. Tucker,	2 00
M. Whitcomb, Esq.	4 00	Ann Maria Crane, nett	1 50
Rob't J. Chester, esq.	5 00	Lumbermen's Bank,	50
Robert Dick, Esq.	5 00	per cent discount.	

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

From Newnan, Geo. April 17, from N. Norwich, N. Y. April 20, from Claiborne, Alab. April 4, from Richmond, Va. from Guilford, N. Y. April 28, from Whalen's Store, N. Y. from Frankfort, Ky. April 24, from Easton, O., marked "business letter—double," an imposition, a scrap of worthless paper enclosed, supposed to be from John Farlow, a knavish delinquent.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

			price sold for.	par
538	shares	United States Bank,	117¾a119	100
25	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	101	100
223	do.	Girard Bank,	50¾a51¼	50
99	do.	Mechanics Bank,	50a52	35
1	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	425	400
5	do.	Western Bank,	50½	50
50	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	51	50
505	do.	Kentucky Bank,	84½a85½	
681	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	74½a78	
40	do.	Commercial Bank Natchez,	85	100
132	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	71a92	100
30	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	91½	100
30	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	91	100
20	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	92	100
45	do.	Mer. & Man. Bank Pittsb'rg,	53	50
75	do.	Exchange,	38	40
25	do.	N. Orleans Gas Co.	17½	
7	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	162½	50
27	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	45½	50
75	do.	New Castle, R. R.	21½a22	
200	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	77	100
71	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	48½	50
51	do.	Sch'yl Permanent Bridge,	12½	
27	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	91	50

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3

ASHES			Oats Pa.	35	36
Pot, ...cwt	8 00	8 25	Southern do	34	35
Pearl	8 75	9 00	Barley Eastern	95	1 00
BUTTER			do ...Pa	85	95
Tub, ...lb	12½	13	MOLASSES		
Extra keg,			New Orleans	36	38
No. 1	13		Sugar-house		
No. 2	12½		do N. York	47	50
CANDLES			do Philada	48	53
Sperm	32	33	do Steam	55	56
Mould tallow	12½	13	Trinidad	33	34
Dip	12	12½	Porto Rico	34	36
COAL			Eng. French Isl.		
Lehigh, ...ton	5 50	6 00	Hav & Matanzas	32	33
Schuylkill	5 50	6 00	MACKEREL		
COFFEE, duty free			No. 1, bbl.	11 50	12 00
Havana	8½	11½	No. 2	9 25	9 00
Maracaybo	10½	11½	No. 3	5 75	6 00
Java	12	14	OIL		
St. Domingo	8½	9½	Linseed, Am. from		
Porto Rico	10½	12	store	76	77
Cuba	10	11½	do Dutch	1 10	1 11
Laguira	10½	11½	Whale, gal	33	37
Rio	10	12½	Sperm winter	1 00	1 05
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb			do spring	85	90
Louisiana	9½	12½	PLASTER PARIS		
Mobile	10½	12½	In Del'ware ton	3 25	3 37
N. Ala. and Tenn.	9	11½	In Schuylkill	3 25	3 31
S. C. and Geo.	9½	12½	SEEDS		
N. C. and Va.	9	11½	Clover, bush	6 00	7 00
FREIGHTS			Flaxseed	1 38	1 40
To Pittsburgh, per canal			Timothy, bush	2 50	3 00
100 lbs		95	Herds, bush	50	
FLOUR and MEAL			Orchard grass	1 50	1 75
Superfine, bbl	7 50	8 00	WHISKEY		
Fine	7 00		Rye in bbls	30	32
Middling	4 75	5 50	do in hhds	27	28
Rye	4 75	5 00	do from wagons	27	28
Corn Meal	3 37½		WOOL		
do in hhds	16 50	17 00	Prime Saxony fleece		
GRAIN			lb	48	53
Rye Pa.	93	95	Am. wash. ful bl'd	45	48
Rye Southern	92	93	do ¾ blood	38	42
Wheat Pa	1 62	1 65	do ½ blood	37½	40
Do South bush	1 50	1 62	do ¼ and com.	33	36
Corn L. C. white	68	70	Sup'r pull'd lambs	43	45
do L. C. yellow	70	72	No. 1, do	30	32
do U. C. round	70	72			

ALMANAC.

MAY. 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
				D. H. M.
5 Saturday,	5 3	6 57	11 11	
6 Sunday,	5 2	6 58	11 51	
7 Monday,	5 1	6 59	12 15	
8 Tuesday,	5 0	7 0	12 56	
9 Wednesday,	4 59	7 1	1 41	First 1 9 4
10 Thursday,	4 58	7 2	2 30	Full 9 11 56
11 Friday,	4 57	7 3	3 22	Last 16 4 41
12 Saturday,	4 56	7 4	4 18	New 23 11 22

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, May 1st, by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, Mr. CHARLES BIRD BARRETT, to Miss CYNTHIA A. SNYDER, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. HIRAM COBOURN, of Delaware Co. to Miss MARY ANN VANDERFLEET, of Norristown.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Miss DEBORAH HALL, to Mr. MORDECAI GEST, both of Kensington.

On Thursday, 26th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, WILLIAM BROWN, to ELIZABETH LOWNES, daughter of William Richie, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 15th ult. at the residence of Mrs. Hanna, by the Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, Pa. to Miss RACHEL R. daughter of the late Judge Tod.

On Thursday evening, 26th ult. by the Rev. J. M'Dowell, Mr. EVAN BAILEY, to Miss ELIZA ANN TAYLOR, all of this city.

On Monday afternoon, 30th ult. at the house of Col. R. H. Bartle, by Alderman Freeman Scott, Mr. WILLIAM H. HICKMAN, to Miss ANN M. SIBLEY, all of Philadelphia.

In Trinity Church, Southwark, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHIPPEN, to REBECCA A. THOMPSON, all of Easton, Maryland.

On Monday morning, 30th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, Rector of Grace Church, S. W. GUMBES, of Montgomery county, to FRANCES, daughter of the late John W. Macomb, of New York.

On Thursday, April 26, by the Rev. S. W. Fuller, MR. PHILIP DICK to MISS ELIZABETH M. HESS, all of Philadelphia.

May this union of hands prove a union of hearts,
With the choicest of blessings that wedlock imparts,
And long may the taper of life brightly burn
With abundance of joy and with little concern;
Should your mansion be lofty or lowly your cot,
May content, love and virtue, reign over your lot;
And calm be the sun set that closes the life
Of the pair here united as "HUSBAND AND WIFE."
S. W. F.

DEATHS.

On the 27th of April, 1838, CHARLES PITMAN, son of William and Elizabeth C. Brown, aged 8 months.

On Sunday morning, 29th ult. in the 20th year of her age, ELIZABETH LOWBER, wife of J. H. Markland, and daughter of James M. Broom, Esq.

Early, on Monday morning, 30th ult. THOMAS BARNES, in the 50th year of his age.

In this city, on Saturday morning, 28th ult. in the 23d year of her age, Miss SARAH L. M. OGDEN, late of Athens, Green county, New York.

On the 21st ultimo, at Haddonfield, N. Jersey, Dr. BOWMAN HENDRY, aged 65 years.

On Fifth-day evening, 26th ult. CORNELIA, relict of the late Clayton Earl, in the 60th year of her age.

On Friday afternoon, GONZALO MERINO, son of Mr. Felix Merino, aged 10 years.

On Saturday, 28th ult. JOHN REED, infant son of John W. Claghorn.

In this city, on Monday, 30th ultimo, Mr. PATRICK GRAY, in the 43d year of his age, after a painful illness.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. MARGARET FARRELL, in the 11th year of her age.

On Monday evening, 30th ultimo, STIRLING MOORHEAD, in the 28th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, 29th ult. Mrs. MARY DEATH, in the 5th year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon, 1st inst. in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER C. HEYLIN, consort of Dr. Isaac Heylin, of this city.

On the 18th ult. of pulmonary consumption, JOHN MESSENKOP, son of George Messenkop, Esq. of this city, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Stephen B. and Elizabeth M. Lassalle, aged 3 years and 6 months.

On Sunday morning, 29th inst. WILLIAM WALLACE, aged 65 years.

On the 10th inst at Detroit, Michigan, JOHN L. LEIB, Esq. formerly of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. Mrs. ZERVIAH, wife of Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. of Millville, N. J. aged 62 years and 7 days.

At Danvers, Mass. April 7th, Mrs. RUTH RUSSELL, wife of Mr. Benjamin Russell, aged 85. April 22d, Mr. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, aged 81.

In Danvers, on the 5th of April, of consumption, Mr. MOSES WARREN PRESTON, aged 23—and on the 21st, of the same disorder, his brother, Mr. EDWARD PRESTON, aged 20, sons of Mr. Abel N. Preston.

There were 98 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 37 of which were adults, and 61 children. 20 people of color included in the amount.

CHINESE MULBERRY
OR MORUS MULTICAULIS.

10,000 Trees 1½ to 3½ feet of the genuine kind, can still be supplied at $21 to $30 per 100—and a few thousand of one foot at $12½ to $15 per 100, if applied for immediately.—These form part of the stock which were reserved for propagation. A few thousand trees of extra large size, will be spared at a price proportionate to their value. Terms cash, or approved to 90 day notes.
WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS,
may 5—3t* Proprietors of the Nurseries at Flushing.

J. J. Auner's Bookstore
REMOVED to No. 343 Market street, four doors above Ninth street. ap 14—3t

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.
MR BURTON'S BENEFIT
This Evening, May 5th.
Will be presented, the last new and popular play of
Sam Weller; or, the Pickwick Club.
MR. PICKWICK, . . MR. W. JONES,
Formerly of this Theatre, who has kindly volunteered his services.
SAM WELLER, . . MR. BURTON.
The numerous other Characters by the whole strength of the Company.
In Act 1st, a new Farm-house Glee, Christmas Frolics, The Wassail Bowl, and the Mistleto Dance. In Act 2d, a Fete Champetre in an Illuminated Garden, Grand Fancy Ball—The Tyrolese Minstrel Glee in character—The Pickwick Quadrilles. In Act 3d, Mr. Burton will sing a new Comic Song, called THE NICE YOUNG MAN.
The Play will conclude with an appropriate display of Fireworks.
Mr. Burton will sing, 2d time, his last new Song of CHESNUT STREET.
To conclude with the most popular and laughable Farce of the season; called
THE SPITFIRE.
Mr. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, . Mr. BURTON.

Uncle Horace.
JUST published, Uncle Horace, a novel, by Mrs. S. E. Hall, author of Sketches of Irish Character, The Buccaneer &c &c. in 2 vols. 12 mo. Also, a new and cheap edition of Lady Blessington's last work, "The Victim of Society," in one volume, for sale at
J. G. AUNER'S
Book-store, No. 343 Market street above Ninth.
may 5—tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!!
THE subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JOHN WAGGONER, late of Tyrone township, Perry county, deceased, offer at private sale, the following described Real Estate situated in said township, to wit:—
Five hundred and thirty five acres of patented land, lying handsomely on the waters of Shearman's Creek, ten miles southwest of Bloomfield, (the county seat) twelve miles north of Carlisle, twenty five west of Harrisburg, and one mile south of the borough of Landisburg. Two hundred and ninety acres of this tract is cleared, and in a first rate state of cultivation, principally under post and rail fence—which for richness and fertility is not surpassed in the State. Fifty acres of which is meadow, and enough might be made to produce *two hundred tons of hay annually*, and the residue of the tract is well covered with thriving chesnut, pine, white and chesnut oak, locust and poplar timber. There is also a great abundance of building and limestone on it. The improvements on the eastern part of said tract are, a Stone Merchant Mill, built in the most substantial manner, sixty by forty-five feet, three stories high, having four run of stones. Three of which are French burrs, with elevators, plaster screws, smut and picking machines all driven by Shearman's Creek. A large two story double brick dwelling house, with a well of never failing water at the door, a large log and frame barn, one hundred by forty five feet, with stabling. A corn, drying and smoke house, wagon shed, and two apple orchards bearing all kinds of fruit, as also one peach orchard.—The improvements on the western part of said tract of land are a large Stone Clover Mill three stories high, Saw Mill, Stone Distillery full patent. A large two story Stone Dwelling House, double log and frame Barn, Blacksmith Shop, with other out buildings such as Corn, Bee, Milk and Smoke House, Wagon Shed, &c.

The buildings are of more modern construction and more substantially built than are usually found on farms in central Pennsylvania, and the whole farm is beautifully and abundantly watered, making it an object well worthy the attention of the agriculturist or manufacturer.
Persons wishing to view the premises will call on either of the subscribers, residing on the farm.
BENJAMIN WAGGONER, WILLIAM WAGGONER, } Executors.
may 5—17t

Summer Complaint,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, are effectually cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.
Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Having made use of your Carminative Balsam in my family, and finding it to be admirably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing those who are afflicted with any of these complaints will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.
JONATHAN GOING, D. D.
President of Granville College, Ohio.
New York, May 20, 1837.
Baltimore, March 27th, 1835.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaint that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family, it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again, which I think a pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the *Summer Complaint* of children it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims as it were, from the grave. "It saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours—I may say in a few minutes. In fine, it is a *valuable medicine*, and no family should be without it. Respectfully,
M. L. KNAPP, M. D.
Late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.
Prepared and sold by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut. may 5—3m

Card to Tailors.
F. MAHAN respectfully informs the trade, that No. 6 of MAHAN'S PROTRACTOR AND PROOF SYSTEM is now published, in a style fully equal to the preceding numbers and notwithstanding that rancorous envy has left no means, however base, untried, to despoil him of his honest gains and more valued reputation, he still stands unscathed, the recipient of truly flattering patronage.
So far back as the fall of 1836, when Mr. Allen Ward in the plenitude of wrath, applied to F. Mahan, with other epithets, equally offensive, that of ignorant pretender. F. M. is ready to set at rest their respective pretensions, proposed through the public prints a
CHALLENGE,
for a trial of skill, which challenge, though eighteen months has elapsed, has not been accepted—NOR HAS IT BEEN WITHDRAWN.
Terms, &c. $10 for the first, and $5 for each succeeding year—those who are already acquainted with the Protractor System will be charged but $5 per year, from their commencement; in all cases payment must be made in advance; case rules, an invention of F. M.'s $1 50 each. Protractors of Holly with metalic braces $2 each. Scales on Bristol board varnished, $1 per set, illustrations of fashions or picture plates, beautifully engraved on copper, and colored, published every Spring and Fall, at the low price of $2 per annum to those who subscribe to the rule, non-subscribers will be charged $2 per single plate. Inch measures wholesale and retail. Address post paid. F. MAHAN,
may 5—1t* No. 2 5 Chesnut street, Philada

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Becher, widow, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims, or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same without delay to
GEORGE BECHER, Administrator
may 5—6t* Germantown, Pa.

Improved Xylographic Press.
THE undersigned having contrived an *improvement in the Xylographic art*, by which he is enabled to afford peculiar facilities to those whose business makes it desirable to avail themselves of this beautiful style of Printing, has opened an establishment at
No. 36 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
(Entrance the first door in La Grange Place, north side.)
Where he is prepared to furnish at very short notice and in the best style of workmanship every variety of LABELS for Druggists, Apothecaries, Perfumers, Confectioners, Sugar Refiners, Tobacconists, &c. &c., also for Manufacturers of Woollen and Cotton Goods in to the with Satinet Cards—SHOW BILLS, Bank Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Blanks for Magistrates and Conveyancers, Blanks, Marriage and Church Member's Certificates, Visiting and Business Cards; and also so long as the public exigencies require the issue of SMALL NOTES, from Xylographic or Steel Plates, every exertion will be made to furnish them of either kind, in such a style of execution as will put Counterfeiters to their wit's end.
☞ One of the advantages of the improvement above mentioned (and not by any means the least important,) in the style, is, that the expense to consumers will be reduced about ten to twenty per cent.
☞ New and choice patterns will be constantly sought out, and colors of the best quality used.
☞ Prove—and if satisfied, approve!
Very respectfully, S. SIEGFRIED.
Philadelphia, April, 1838.
N. B. Plain printing in every proper variety, despatched on the most reasonable terms. ap 28—3t*

$50 Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday morning, April 8th, CHARLES ALLFORD, an indented apprentice to the Hair Dressing business. He is between 19 and 20 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion and sandy hair, had on a brown cloth roundabout, drab cassimere pantaloons, new black silk hat, and merino stripe vest; he has also taken a variety of other clothing. Any person that will arrest and return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him at their peril.
JAMES L. EBERT,
ap 21—3t No. 2 Race st. Philada.

Spring Millinery.
MRS. E. TOTTS respectfully informs her customers and the ladies in general, that she will open on Monday, the 16th of her Millinery establishment, No. 347 north Second street—a handsome assortment of spring hats—Also a large assortment of straws of the best quality, together with two cases of superior leghorns, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
ap 14—4t*

Fresh Garden Seeds.
THE subscriber offers for sale at his Seed Store, No. 21 Arcade, West Avenue, a general assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the first quality warranted fresh and genuine. Fruit and ornamental trees, and Shrubbery, and Green House Plants.
White Italian and Chinese Mulberry Seeds; the genuine French Sugar Beet Seed, Italian Spring Wheat, the "Dutton" Corn and a large variety of bulbous flower roots, of the most approved kinds. HENRY A. DREER,
ap 14—1y No. 21 Arcade, Philada.

Morus Multicaulis Seed.
FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. It is put up in papers of $1 and $2, some thousands of seeds in each paper.
Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED, fresh, in ounce papers, $1 per oz. dec 2—tf

R. S. GILBERT—ENGRAVER ON WOOD—
No. 32 North street, below Sixth,
Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets.
feb 9 '34—tf

Fresh Seeds.
ORDERS for Garden Seeds, will be promptly and carefully packed in assortments, to suit Western or Southern Merchants. The stock on hand is large, and of the present years' growth. It consists of the Seeds of all the best kinds of Vegetables in general use, as well as others recently introduced.
MULBERRY SEED—True Italian White Mulberry Seed.
GRASS SEED—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds. Also, an assortment of Bird Seeds.
GEORGE M. COATES,
aug 29 '37—1y* No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

A NEW COMPANY.
FARMERS, manufacturers, mechanics and others, desirous of making a profitable and safe investment in Western Pennsylvania, a large or small sum, have now a favorable opportunity.
A Company is now being formed, in the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, who will go extensively into the culture of the *Morus Multicaulis* and the manufacture of Silk, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The very liberal bounty offered by our Legislature, upon cocoons and reeled silk, added to the flattering success of those who have already engaged in the business, has dispelled all doubt, as to the productiveness of this branch of domestic industry. The location designed for this Company possess advantages, perhaps, not surpassed in the State.
In addition to this, a variety of other valuable property is offered upon the most liberal terms; and in order to suit purchasers. The mode of payment is adapted to the present state of the times, so that a trust amount of property may be secured by paying ten per cent. in hand with a range of ten years to pay the balance.
This property consists of farms, water power, coal banks, iron ore, town lots, out lots, &c. and in such portions as to suit either capitalists, or those of limited means. It is situated upon the margin of the Ohio, and upon the margin of the Big Beaver, and enjoys many advantages from Canals Railroads, Steamboat Navigation, and other facilities, which must cause it to advance fully in value.
For particulars, call on the subscriber at the Red Lion Hotel, Market street, Philadelphia. The Company will be organised in the course of ten days; some of whom are now ready to remove with their families to Beaver.
MARCUS T. C. GOULD
Philadelphia, April 28, 1838 ap 28—tf

Fine Fruit Trees,

Pears, Plums, Apricot, Cherries, and Grape Vines, just received from Paris, in excellent order, and of good size—for sale at the Bartram Botanic Garden, near Gray's Ferry,—where also may be had, every variety of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Dahlias, &c. R. CARR.
☞ An omnibus runs to Gray's Ferry every hour.
ap 28—3t

First Ward, Southwark.
PUBLIC MEETING.—The friends of Archibald J. Coxone, will hold a meeting, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Clement's, First Ward House, Front street, near Mead Alley, for the purpose of making arrangements to secure his election as Constable of First Ward.
may 5—1t*

A Card.
To the Patrons of the Brandreth Pills.
FELLOW CITIZENS—I observed with astonishment this morning, on reading in some of the city papers, an anonymous advertisement, headed "Caution," from Dr. Brandreth, sole proprietor of the Brandreth Pills, &c. Who the person is, that claims to dictate in what manner my advertisements shall be worded, I cannot divine, as I have endeavored in vain to attain his address. I am not aware of there being any thing objectionable in my address to the Citizens of Philadelphia, except it be in *impostors*, and as the author of the advertisement *purporting* to be from Dr. Brandreth, appears to feel annoyed by the same, I am led to infer that *he* is one. However, if the gentleman who signs himself B. Brandreth, M. D. will come to this city, and PROVE his title to that name, I will in future be governed by his directions. In the mean time, I beg that the people of Philadelphia will not be disturbed by the *bare faced effrontery* of impostors, and remember that no person is authorised to sell the genuine Brandreth Pills, unless he can produce a certificate signed as usual by me. W. WRIGHT,
mar 24—tf 169 Race st. Philada.

Removal.
CALEB H. CANBY, PLUMBER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from Bank street, to No. 115 Arch st. between 3d and 4th, opposite Friends' Meeting House. ap 14—3m

Littell's Spirit of the Magazines AND ANNUALS.
CONSISTING of the best parts of Blackwood's Metropolitan, New Monthly, United Service, Monthly, Dublin University, Johnstone's Tales, and other Magazines, and all the Annuals. It is the lighter part of the Museum of Foreign Literature.
Contents of the number for April—De Foe's Memoirs of a Cavalier; Heylin's Voyage to France in 1625. The first in America; A Night in Connemara; The Dusk. The Household Wreck; The Wintry Way; "Not a Drum was Heard," (in German;) The Watch of Death.
Published once a month for the Proprietor, by
E. LITTELL & Co.
ap 7—tf No. 212 Chesnut Street.
Price—Three dollars a year in advance. Five dollars, if sent free of postage, will pay for two copies.

Unionville Academy,
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
8 *miles S. W. of West Chester*—4 *miles from Kennett Square*—16 *miles N. W. of Wilmington.*
THE course of studies in this Institution embraces the various branches of Mathematics Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, the Greek, Latin and French Languages.
The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant in Pennsylvania.
During the past year a commodious Boarding House was erected adjacent to the Academy.
Terms, $140 per annum, payable quarterly.
C. HANNUM.
REFERENCES.
In Philadelphia—Thos. Williamson, Conveyancer, 86 Arch st.; Dr. Isaac Parrish, Jos. McClure, Esq., Jos. H. Seal, Merchant; Charles Atherton, Teacher.
In West Chester—T. Haines, Esq. T. S. Bell, Esq.; Wm. Everhart, Esq. J. C. Strode, Civil Engineer.
ap 21—3t*

TURTLE CREEK MILLS & FARM FOR SALE,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
THIS property, at the junction of the Creek with the Susquehanna River, in Union co. Pa. containing 300 acres, with grist mill, saw mill, clover mill, and three dwelling houses and other improvements, is offered for $9000, in easy payments.
Application to the Subscriber, at Northumberland (Pa.) Post Office, (post paid) will receive attention.
ap 21—3m* E. P. SHANNON.

Chinese Morus Multicaulis, &c.
30,000 FINE TREES, of the CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, still unsold, which have 2 to 3½ feet of perfect wood, and will yield abundance of cuttings. Terms cash, or approved notes. If not sold in 15 days, they will be set out for planting. The prices are much less than the rates generally charged. 14,000 Morus Expansa, equal in excellence to the above and the only parcel for sale in the Union—3 to 7 feet high.
They will be delivered in Philadelphia if desired. Apply to WM. PRINCE & SON.
Linn. Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near N. York. ap 21—7t

Black Horse Hotel,
And Livery & Exchange Stables,
SITUATED between Market and Chesnut and Front and Second streets, in Black Horse Alley.
The Bar is furnished with the best of Liquors, including superior draft Ale, with a lunch at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Regular Boarders, $3 50 per week.
Transient do. $1 00 per day.
N. B.—Horses, Carriages &c. taken at Livery, on reasonable terms, and warranted to have as good care and attention paid to them, as at any other establishment in the city. Z. B. J. GRISWOLD.
ap 21—6m

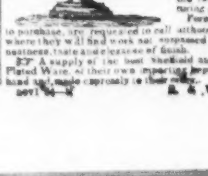
Important to Females.
DR. WM. EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine which will re-invigorate their mind, and enable them to encounter the same as may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are of a delicate habit are often troubled with sickness, such as vomiting, heart burn, headache, faintness, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evan's Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. Remember always to keep the bowels open with Dr. Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.
Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia a few doors above Market. feb 10—tf

Jayne's Expectorant.
Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir:
LABOURING under Pulmonary Affections for the last five years, and being troubled recently with a severe cough, attended with frequent attacks of hemorrhage, I was persuaded to buy your INDIAN EXPECTORANT, after I had resorted in vain to the best medical aid of the city. Before I had taken two bottles I am happy to say that the cough entirely left me, together with the soreness.
I make this statement under the impression that it is a duty which I owe to my fellow sufferers and as an expression of my sincere gratitude to you for your invaluable medicine. Very respectfully,
J. L. MOORE, Dentist,
Philada. March 30, 1838. No. 48 S. 5th st.
THE ABOVE MEDICINE HAS NEVER FAILED IN CURING ASTHMA, or RELIEVING A COUGH.
Dr. Jayne's Office is at No. 20 south 3d st. where may be had his CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain and safe remedy for the various derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
ap 7—3t

A Card.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Gilliams & H. S. Burr, Dentists, was dissolved on the 12th inst. J. Gilliams has associated with him in the Dentistry business, William H. Burr—a young man brought up in the office, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 35 Arch street, where they hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to obtain a portion of public patronage.
feb 24—3m

Tazewell S. Morton,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, *FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA*, gives particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce, agricultural implements and domestic manufactured articles, for commissions.
feb 24—1f

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,
South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.



THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.
Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call without ceremony, where they will find work not surpassed in the city for neatness, taste and cleanness of finish.
☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order.
nov 14—tf R. & W. WILSON.

The Olio.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ON MAY DAY.

BY LESLIE.

Beautiful and radiant May,
Is not this thy bridal day?
Is not this spring lovely
Held in honour, queen of thee?
'Tis a fair: the booths are gay,
With bower bought and quaint display;
Glasses, where the maiden's eye
May her own sweet face espy;
Ribands for her braided hair,
Beads to grace her bosom fair;
From you stand the juggler plays
With the rustic crowd's amaze;
There the morris-dancers stand,
Glad bells ringing on each hand;
Here the Maypole rears its crest,
With the rose and hawthorn drest;
And beside are painted bands
Of strange beasts from other lands.
In the midst, like the young queen,
Flower-crowned, of the rural green,
Is a bright-cheeked girl, her eye
Blue, like April's morning sky,
With a blush, like what the rose
To her moonlight minstrel shows;
Laughing at her love the while,—
Yet such softness in the smile,
As the sweet coquette would hide
Woman's love by woman's pride.
Farewell, cities! who could bear
All their smoke and all their care,
All their pomp, when wooed away
By the azure hours of May?
Give me woodbine, scented bowers
Blue wreaths of the [illegible] flowers,
Clear sky, fresh air, sweet birds, and trees,
Sights and sounds, and scenes like these!

A smoky house, an unfaithful servant, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an aching tooth, an incessant talker, bugs that break through an enclosure, a dull razor, a pimpled face, a butting ram, and a fop, are thirteen of the greatest plagues of the present day.

A countryman on the point of matrimony, not understanding the new marriage act, complained thereof to the magistrate, who was not overburdened with sense. Not understand it? why you must be quite a fool. No, I ban't quite, but I be very near one.

A lady some time since, advertised a boarding school; and in the course of the advertisement she used the expression of—'and teach the young idea how to shoot.' An honest countryman, having two daughters whom he wished adorned with a city education, called on the lady, and while conversing with her on terms, &c. said—' Well I wants my gals to have a real substantial eddication none of your daubing and banging (meaning painting and music) except to mark sheep and thrash wheat; and ma'am, as to teaching young gals how to shoot, as you say, I have no notion on it at all!'

QUACKERY.—Dr. F—, a physician of Montpelier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should bring it to him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the doctor, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. 'Do you know,' says one, 'that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow; he must be very rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog.' The dog was not found, but patients were.

SHOTS.—A Scotchman giving evidence at the bar of the House of Lords, on the affair of Captain Porteus, and telling of the variety of shot which were fired upon that unhappy occasion, was asked, by the Duke of Newcastle what kind of shot it was. 'Why,' said the man in his broad dialect, 'such as they shoot fools (fowls) with, and the like.' 'What kind of fools?' said the Duke, smiling at the word. 'Why, my lord, dukes, (ducks) and sic kin' o' fools.'

ANECDOTE OF SKELLINE THE VENTRILOQUIST.—Some four years since while in the Old Dominion, Mr. S. was present on a particular occasion at a convivial evening party, when among other topics, a discussion arose concerning bravery, the host remarking that he had a servant (a negro) who always displayed the most extraordinary courage, under whatever circumstances he might be placed, and with the permission of the company would put it to the test.

To do this he ordered the negro to go to an old vault a short distance from the house where there was a number of coffins, open the lid of one, detach the head from the body, and bring it to him.

At the appointed hour, 11 o'clock, he repaired to the vault, and while prying the lid of the first coffin, a sepulchral voice, apparently proceeding from the coffin, saying, 'dont take away my head!' 'De debel!' exclaimed the negro, jumping from the coffin. Recovering his presence of mind, he proceeded to another, when the same entreaty met his ear. Laying down the lid of the second, he went on to each in rotation; when coming to the last, he seized the head and suddenly detaching it, exclaimed, 'Massa sent me arter one ob you, and I no git you quietly, I hab you any how!' Upon this he left the vault and was about proceeding to the house, when to his astonishment a figure in white rushed after him demanding its head. Not daring to answer, he increased his speed, followed by the figure, rushed into the midst of the company, threw down the head, exclaiming, 'dare massa be de head, but de body be waiting for him at de door.' Mr. Skelline entered, and disburthening himself of the sheet, acknowledged himself for once defeated.

A YANKEE WAY OF TELLING A STORY. [A Scene in Court]. Counsel: Well, what do you know of this matter? Please state to the Jury what you saw. Witness: I was going along the road with my team, and come up where Dickery and Grub were taking down a pair of bars; I stopped and asked Grub a question, when out come Marm Jones, out of her house with a rolling-pin and hit Dickery a dig in his ribs. Counsel: What was the cause of her striking him? Witness: I do'no unless it was 'cause he was gitten down the bars. Counsel: Well what took place then? go on with your story. Witness: When she hit him, Dickery up and give her a lounger right in the muns, for says he, I do'n't be licked by a woman no how; well says she, I do'n be puckerstoppled in that way, I can tell ye. Counsel: What's that word? I dont understand. Witness: Puckerstoppled [a laugh.] Counsel: What does that mean? Witness: Why, conmuck'd, [a louder laugh.] Counsel: Please to explain yourself, what does that mean? Witness: Why as I understand it, she didn't like the feelin of that dab in the chops, so she gin him a piece of her mind on the subject. Counsel: Go on. Witness: Arter that they slat round them pretty lively for a considerable spell. Then they stopped a minute, and begun to jaw—says she, I a'nt goin to be skeert. Arter they stood and jawed a spell, Joe Hines come up and axed Dickery what he was doin to Marm Jones. He said he was only fendin off her darned old rolling pin. Then the old woman said it wa'nt a rollin pin, that she could substanche. And then they snarled a spell, and did up a considerable talk among um, but they didn't tackle agin—and that's all I know about it.

A SHARP SHOOTER.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette tells the following tough story of a marksman in that city.

"There resides in Front street, a gentleman, who in Castle Garden, fired a ball from a rifle at sixty yards distance, into the centre, and in a successive shot, another ball on to the other, so as to fasten them together. The same at the Thatched Cottage, Jersey City, and made a trifling wager of 50 to 1, that he would, with a duelling pistol, shoot into the size of a dollar, at 15 yards distance. He hit the exact centre, and no edge traced with a penknife, the centre could not have been cut out more perfectly. He also hit a visiting card 13 times in 15 shots, and 10 paces. He has killed at sea twelve Stormy Petrels in 14 shots; the size of the body of this bird is so small that it is considered by many that it is impossible to hit it. The sailors were very superstitious regarding this bird, and many viewed their destruction with fear.

FILLING VACANCIES.—A farmer having settled in a country village on a little farm, gained the esteem of the whole neighborhood. The first year was hardly expired when he lost a fine cow, which was by much the best of all his cattle, and he was extremely mortified at it, but this was nothing to the grief which he felt a short time afterwards, when death also took away his wife. His neighbors thought they were obliged to comfort him. "Honest farmer," said one of them, "do not afflict yourself: the wife you have lost was a good one, it is true, but there is no good to be had: I have three daughters for my part; take your choice of them." "Lord have mercy upon us!" replied the farmer, "it is better to lose one's wife than one's cow. My wife is hardly three hours dead, and here are half-a-dozen people already offering to supply her place for me: but when my cow died, not a soul spoke of giving me another."—*Norfolk Adv.*

From Neal's New Magazine.

SCHOLASTIC EPISTLE FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

To Solon Sly, Esq. My dear Sir.—The approaching vacation devolves on me the pleasing duty of reporting to you, by the hands of Master Timothy, the general progress of his studies. In some respects, his extraordinary precocity has even exceeded my wishes. I have directed his reading principally to Biography, and his ardor has led him to add to my selection the lives of Turpin and Moore Carew, together with the instructive narratives of the Newgate Calendar. His progress in penmanship has been so great that he has not only written all his own letters, but many of his school fellows, to which the versatility of his genius has led him to append their names, so accurately as to enable him to obtain from their parents, with the help of a post boy, a considerable addition to his pocket money. I have cleared up a few of these little shades of character which have been brought to light, as you will perceive at the foot of my bill. In Arithmetic, Subtraction has been his favorite rule, as all the drawers in the house can testify. He has also worked some complicate sums of Vulgar Fractions, and proved them by the glazier's bill inclosed. His skill in Division has also been displayed in his setting all the school together by the ears. In Composition, his future is romance and general fiction; indeed, his conversation is of so flowery a nature, as to have been compared to a wreath of lilies. At our race, he greatly improved his acquaintance with the Greeks—Latin, of course, included—and my servants picked him up at midnight, land measuring at length, on the Turnpike road. He has progressed in Logic, though rather addicted to strange premises, which may lead to serious conclusions. He has become an accomplished natural philosopher. His pursuit of Ornithology has led him to every hen roost in the village, and all my eggs have been constantly exhausted in his experiments on suction. During his inquiries into nature of animal heat, my favorite cat caught a severe cold, from which she never recovered, through his turning her out without her skin on a frosty night. I have inserted a small item from my surgeon's bill, for repairs of his companions' noses, damaged by his passion for Conchology; and a charge, which I fear you will think heavy, for a skylight, destroyed by Master Timothy's falling through, while crawling along the parapet on a dark night to seek some information at my gardener's daughter's window—an extraordinary instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. As I do not feel competent, however, to do justice to the education of so talented a youth I shall not expect to see Master Timothy again after the holy-days. I am, my dear sir, your faithful servant. BARNABAS BOMBRUSH.

A great sensation has been created in London by a horrible circumstance that has recently occurred. A young man, named Allison, and a girl of 17, with whom he cohabited, agreed to take poison, as they could not find the means of subsistence. They swallowed laudanum, of which the girl died, but the young man survived. He was brought before one of the police offices, where it was charged that he and the deceased having resolved to die together, had swallowed equal portions of laudanum for that purpose, but he was made sick by the poison, which he voided and thus escaped with life, while the deceased perished. The officer stated that he had, on searching the prisoner, found on him a paper containing what he had written within the last two days:—"Oh, poverty, poverty! what would it not make any one do? Death is better than starvation—ten times better than to linger on a painful miserable existence, and at last to die of starvation, while those who ought to relieve us are rolling in wealth. Is it to be wondered at that we starving creatures should prefer death to life on such terms? No! death is better of the two—to die in each other's arms—to sleep to death. Oh! God, thou knowest I did not kill her. Oh! my dear Emma, would to God I had gone with you! Oh! God, thou alone who knowest the inmost secrets of our hearts, look down with mercy upon a poor penitent sinner. Grant that the eyes of my persecutors may be opened, and that they may show mercy towards me, for thou alone knowest that I did not administer any poison to my poor loving Emma. Oh, God, I loved her too well to injure her. Have mercy upon me now I have not a friend in the world. Would that I had died in thy arms as we intended." He was committed to Newgate to take his trial for murder.

From Military Life in India.

THE HORRIBLE SUPERSTITIONS OF THE EAST.

Whilst I was at Clansura, the Hindu festival of Churruk-puja was celebrated on the 12th and 13th of April. It is on this occasion *ex-divoni* religious enthusiasts are swung by hooks fixed in their flesh; a barbarity that has been frequently a theme for discussion. As the spot appropriated for this purpose was within half a mile of the barracks, and I had never before witnessed the ceremony closely, I determined to be present on this occasion. Guided by the throng of natives proceeding to the scene of action, I reached a small open space on the bank of the river, bounded by stone ghauts, and the garden wall of some dwelling houses of a superior description. A sort of fair was held in the neighborhood, where were exposed for sale sweet meats, lackered ware, and toys of every description, and innumerable clay idols, and miniature figures of the different characters of the Hindu mythology. The area appointed for the exhibition, with all the surrounding walls, ghats, tops of houses, were crowded with natives, men, women, and children. A number of European soldiers were present, and, I blush to add, not a few of their wives, some of them young women, came to gratify their curiosity at this disgusting spectacle.

Several boats occupied by the more wealthy natives, crowded the river. In the area was erected two lofty poles about forty yards asunder; across the top of each was laid a horizontal bar composed of bamboos bound firmly together; this bar revolved on a pivot, from either end of it depended a rope, one to which the swinger was to be attached, the other for propelling the transverse bar, the latter being of sufficient length to enable several men to lay on it. After considerable delay, amidst a terrific din of *tomtoms* and shouting, a man was brought out on the shoulders of his friends. He was a hideous object; lean and emaciated; filthy beyond description; nearly naked; his face and body smeared with white and yellow ochre; his hair, of which he had an enormous quantity, twisted like a rope around his head, and within the folds was fastened the representation of a Cabo di Capella rearing its head with expanded hood. The feet of this poor wretch were bound together by a cloth; a bandage was likewise fastened tightly round each leg above the knee. At the upper edge of each bandage an iron hook four or five inches long was now passed through the flesh of each leg, but so managed as that the chief strain when supporting the body, should fall upon the bandage in which the hooks caught after passing through the flesh: the hooks were each provided with a loop hole. A man hoisted on the bar, and first passing it twice round the cloth connecting the swinger's feet, he drew up the end and attached it to the loops of the two hooks; thus the pressure or strain upon the hooks was lessened, first by the cloth round the leg near the points where the hook were introduced. The other rope was now manned by eight or ten persons, and the signal of readiness being given, they commenced racing round the upright pole, which soon gave the swinger an elevation of between 30 and 40 feet. The usual method is to be swung by the back; but this man, being an austere devotee, perhaps better paid than the rest, hung with his head down, the hooks in his legs.

He seemed to suffer but little, for he spoke frequently, and once or twice when those who were propelling him flagged their race, he urged them to proceed. He continued swinging for upwards of five minutes when he was taken down and carried away. The man who succeeded him was swung in the ordinary manner. Two iron hooks were passed through the flesh of his back, between or a little below the shoulder blade. A stout cloth bandage was tied around the body across the chest, in which the hooks caught, and this supported almost the whole weight of the person; still as he swung past me I observed that there was a strain upon the flesh, drawn up and stretched from his back by the hooks. This man took up with him a hand punkah, with which he continued to fan himself with the greatest *nonchalance*, talking and joking as if very agreeably situated. He had a wallet over his shoulder, from which he now and then extracted *pan* fruit, &c., and threw it among the crowd by whom it was eagerly scrambled for. He remained up a longer time and was propelled with greater velocity than the other. It seemed astonishing that he could find breath to shout, or that he could for so long a time endure the pressure of the bandage upon his chest, even allowing for the support which he derived from the rapidity of his rotary motion through the air. I saw two others swing in the same way. They all appeared to be occupied in prayer for the first two or three revolutions, after which their attention was bestowed on the crowd of by-standers. It is truly a most disgusting and barbarous spectacle.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—A witness was one day called to the bar of the House of Commons, when some one took notice, and pointedly remarked upon his *ill-looks*, Mr. Fox (afterwards Lord Holland), whose gloomy countenance strongly marked his character, observed, "That it was unjust, ungenerous, and unmanly, to censure a man for that signature which God had impressed upon his countenance, and which therefore he could not by any means remedy or avoid." Mr. Pitt rose hastily, and said, "I agree from my heart with the observation of my fellow member; it is forcible, it is judicious, and true. But, there are some (throwing his eyes full on Fox) upon whose face the hand of Heaven has so *stamped* the mark of wickedness, that it were IMPIETY not to give it credit."

ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS.

CHESS.

This most ingenious and fascinating game is generally admitted to be of oriental origin, and its invention is ascribed to a period of the most remote antiquity; but the particular nation of the East in which it had its first rise, and the epoch of its introduction into Europe, are both subjects of conjecture. It has been immemorially practised in Hindostan, and the legendary account of its discovery attributes it to a Queen of the Island of Ceylon, in what the Hindoos term the second age of the world; or, according to the chronology of Sir William Jones, about three thousand eight hundred years ago. The Persians acknowledge that they received the game from India; and these Chinese, for whom the honor of the invention has been claimed, have themselves admitted, that it was not known to them until about one hundred and seventy years before the Christian æra; in the absence of better testimony, we must, therefore, assign it to the Hindoos.

The Chinese account of its origin, as detailed by Mr. Eyles Irwin, in the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, from an ancient manuscript, is as follows:—"Three hundred and seventy years after the time of Confucius, Hung Cochee, King of the Kiangnan, sent an expedition into the Shensi country, under the command of a mandarin called Hemsing, in order to conquer it. After one unsuccessful campaign, the soldiers were put into winter quarters, where, finding the weather much colder than they had been accustomed to, and being, besides, deprived of their wives and families, the army became impatient of their situation, and clamorous to return home. Hemsing, upon this, revolved in his mind the bad consequences of complying with their wishes; and the necessity of soothing his troops, and reconciling them to their position, appeared urgent, with a view to his operations the ensuing year. He was a man of genius as well as a good soldier; and, having contemplated for some time on the subject, he invented the game of Chess, as well for an amusement to his army in their vacant hours, as to inflame their military ardour, the game being wholly founded on the principles of war. The stratagem succeeded to his wish; the soldiery were delighted with the diversion, and forgot, in their daily contests for victory, the inconvenience of their post. In the spring, the general took the field again, and in a few months added the rich country of Shensi to the kingdom of Kiangnan, on which occasion Hung Cochee took the title of Emperor." That Hemsing may have introduced the game among his troops, and adapted it to their genius, is not improbable; but its resemblance to that of Hindostan, coupled with the date of the supposed invention, must deprive it of all title to originality. It should also be observed, that the Persians have a similar tradition, notwithstanding their admission of its greater antiquity in India.

Considering the complicated moves of the various pieces of which chess is composed, it seems incredible that the game, as now played, could have been invented at once; and of this we have a farther proof in the fact, that, although the principles on which it is conducted are every where the same, the mode of playing is not universally similar. Of these variations a slight sketch, may not prove wholly uninteresting.

The ancient Hindostanee game called *Chaturanga*, literally, the four numbers of an army, and sometimes *Chaturaji*, or the four rajahs—consists of four kings, each accompanied by an elephant, a horse, a boat, and four peons, or foot soldiers, and is played by four persons, who command the two allied armies on each side. The elephant has the power of our queen, and the boat that of the bishop, except that it can only move two squares at once; the peon advances like our pawn, but cannot claim an optional rank when arrived at the last line of the enemy's entrenchments, only assuming that of the piece whose post he occupies. There are other minor variations from our game; but the chief distinction lies in the moves being determined by dice: thus, if a cinque be thrown, the king must be moved; if a quatre, the elephant; and if a trois, the horse. By this regulation the players are, indeed, placed more upon a level than when the moves are left to their discretion; but it baffles the science of the game, and deprives it of its greatest interest.

The Burmham game—an improvement on the former—is termed *Chit-tha-reen*, which signifies, indifferently, either generalissimo, or warfare; and the name seems to imply that it was derived from the Sanscrit *cha-tur-anga*. It is played by only two persons, and there are, on each side, a king, a general, two chariots, cavalry, and elephants, with the usual number of foot-soldiers, called yeins. The king has the common moves and powers, except that he cannot castle, and that the stale-mate is not admitted; the general moves diagonally, but only one square each time; the chariots and cavalry have powers similar to our castles and knights; the elephants have five moves, directly and diagonally, but limited to two squares; and the yeins may be promoted by attaining certain positions, without arriving at the extreme line of the adversary's section. One material feature of this game is, that each party is allowed, at the commencement, to arrange his pieces in their row, in whatever order he may think proper; a liberty which, undoubtedly, affords a greater semblance of a real battle than the ordinary mode.

In China, chess is termed *Choke-choohongki*, or the science of war. It is composed of a general, two counsellors, and the same number of chariots, of cavalry, of elephants, and of artillery, with the customary number of soldiers. The general, counsellors, chariots, cavalry, and elephants, have respectively nearly the same moves and powers as the chief pieces in the Burmham game; but the artillery have all the moves of our castle, with this difference in their power, that they pass over the piece directly opposed to them, and take that immediately in its rear; the soldiers advance one square each time, and take their antagonist transversely, to the right and left, instead of diagonally, but are not capable of promotion. Another striking peculiarity in the Chinese game, consists in a blank space being left in the centre of the board; this is intended to represent a trench, over which the light troops are supposed to pass on pontoons; but these not being presumed adequate to support the weight of elephants, they are reciprocally confined to their respective sections.

The Persian game, from which the modern European chess has been evidently derived, is called *Schah-trang*, and comprises a shah, or king, a vizier, two elephants, an equal number of cavalry and chariots; all of which have similar moves, and powers with our pieces, except that the king can neither castle nor be stalemated, and that the vizier and the elephants, which represent our queen and bishops, can only move diagonally; the former one, and the latter two squares, each time. The piadahs, or pawns, differ only from ours in moving but one square at first. The game is always opened by the vizier advancing one step in a direct line, preceded by his pawn, and is closed by the final surrender of the king, which is termed *schah-mat*.

Of these Asiatic games there are, besides, many other minute varieties; but this coincidence prevails among all, that the board invariably consists of sixty-four squares, and is not chequered. Some deviations from the established rules have been also occasionally introduced into modern European chess. *Arch-chess* was played on a board with one hundred squares, besides two new pieces, styled the centurion and the decurion, and two additional pawns on each side. *Round-chess* was so named from the circular form of the board, which was divided into sixty-four parts of four circles; and the *Duke of Rutland's game* consisted of one hundred and forty squares, with fourteen pawns, and as many pieces, on each side. The *German military game*, once much in vogue on the Continent, was played on one hundred and twenty squares, and each division contained a king, two guards, a similar number of dragoons and hussars, five cannoniers, and eleven fusileers. The Russians, in addition to the usual moves, give that of the knight to the queen; they also play four persons at a time, two against two, on a board containing more than the usual number of squares and pieces.

It has been generally supposed that the ancient Greeks and Romans were acquainted with chess; and, indeed, some authors have attributed the invention to the former, and even carried it so high as the siege of Troy; but the assertion rests only upon conjectural grounds, and the history of Greece affords no positive testimony of the fact. Their intercourse with the Persians, and the long wars between the two countries, during which the prisoners on either side must have reciprocally communicated and received each other's customs, renders it, however, highly probable that it was not unknown to them. The Romans, who derived many of their domestic institutions from the Greeks, must, therefore, have obtained an early knowledge of the game; or, at least, their subsequent Asiatic conquests must be presumed to have rendered it familiar to them; unless, indeed, we assign a much more recent period than that usually admitted to the Oriental invention. Many allusions to it are to be found in the classic authors, and it is commonly imagined that the game mentioned by Seneca, as the *ludus latrunculorum*, was actually chess: but there are also reasons to doubt the propriety of that application of the term; and even the Romana *scaccarium*, or exchequer, that was found at Pompeii, and which resembles a chess-board, does not afford conclusive evidence of the fact, as it is known to have been used for the purposes of arithmetical calculation. The pieces with which the game thus alluded to was played, were usually formed of either stained wax or coloured glass, and were, indifferently, termed *calculi* and *latrunculi*; but these were also used in a game that was played with dice, and seems to have nearly resembled our backgammon. It is, therefore, not easy to determine, with any degree of certainty, to which of these games the observations we meet with are intended to apply, and we have no account of Chess sufficiently minute to ascertain the precise form. The fullest description is contained in some lines of a poem addressed to Piso, which is inserted at the end of some editions of Lucan, and is usually ascribed to that author; they are as follow:—

"When to relieve the labours of the mind,
Thou turn'st from deep research to arts refined,
Not in soft indolence you waste the hour,
But happier genius still exerts its power;
To mimic war the radiant troops are led,
And martial ranks the varied table spread;
There sable bands, and here a snow-white train,
With doubtful fate of war the fight maintain.
But who with thee shall dare dispute the field?
Led by thy hand, what warrior knows to yield?
Or, if he fall, he falls with glorious pride,
His vanquish'd foe extended by his side.
Unnumber'd stratagems thy [illegible]
Now [illegible] and only [illegible]
Now boldly rushes, 'midst the ranks of war,
The chief who view'd the slaughtering [illegible] from far
This bravely daring in the arduous [illegible],
Repels the host advancing to the assault;
While caution that [illegible]
And [illegible] the certain blow;
What though in guile a slave he seems, in chains
Two captives he in durance close detains;
But see, yon hero, with impetuous haste,
Bursts thro' the ranks, and lays the ramparts waste!
While thus the mighty battle glows around,
And [illegible] the well-fought ground,
Full and unbroken, lo! thy squadron stands,
Or scarce one warrior lost of thy command,
The [illegible] the victory proclaims,
And [illegible] the unchequered [illegible]."

This account seems to designate a game at least very nearly resembling our chess; but, considering the estimation in which it is now held, it excites some surprise to find that the younger Pliny, when speaking of its being played by his friend Quadratilla, seems to rank it with the amusement of viewing pantomimic dancers; and says, that on those occasions she always dismissed her grandson to his studies; from a certain reverential awe which she felt in his presence.

The period at which the chess with which we are acquainted was introduced into Europe has not been ascertained, but there can be little doubt that it was brought at a very early age into Italy and Spain by the Saracens and Moors; in proof of which, history tells us, that Jussuf, a Moorish king of Granada, when made captive by his brother, was playing at chess at the moment when an officer appeared in his presence with an order to put him to death; Jussuf, however, earnestly requested permission to finish his game; which, being granted, news arrived before it was concluded that his brother was dead, and he himself elected to the throne. The Crusaders must also have learned it in the East; and accordingly, we find that it was known, even in England, in the twelfth century; for it is recorded, that King John insisted upon finishing a game of chess before he would give audience to the deputies from Rouen, who came to apprise him of the important intelligence that their city was besieged. Numerous other anecdotes are related of the attractions of this bewitching game; among the most prominent of which, is that of King Charles the First, who, being at chess when it was announced to him that the Scots intended to surrender him to the English, heard the intelligence without appearing discomposed, and then coolly continued his match. Charles XII of Sweden, when attacked by the Turks at Bender, after having barricaded his house and arranged the means of his defence, is said to have sat calmly down to chess, and to have been soon absorbed by the interest it commanded. It is told as a characteristic trait of this monarch, that he invariably employed the king more than any other piece, although he thereby constantly lost the game.

The etymology of the term *chess* is as unsettled as the origin of the game itself, but it seems probable that it was derived from the Persian word *schah*, which signifies a king. The Italians call it *scacchi*; the Germans, *schachspiel*; and the French, *echecs*: from some of which we may have taken our word *check*. The pawns seem to have been evidently so called after the peon; while the *rook*, though now generally termed a castle, no doubt took its name from the Persian *rukh*, which is the corresponding piece in that game; and it is remarkable, that in all the languages we have enumerated, the word *mat*, or mate, is preserved, and a term is used corresponding with the *schah-mat* of the Persians.

French English.—The following is an amusing specimen of a Frenchman's English, made from a partial study of a dictionary. It is a continental hand-bill:—

"Mr. Barthelemy believe of his duty to prevent the gentlemen that would come at his Hotel, that he have made great reparations.

"The gentlemens Englis, whom shall favourise him to come in his house, can be persuaded to haye an entirely satisfaction.

"N. B.—This Hotel have the sight upon the sea."

A clergyman, catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question in the catechism to a girl: *what is your only consolation in life and death?* The poor girl smiled, and no doubt felt queer but did not answer. The priest insisted. "Well then" said she, "if I must tell, it is the little shoemaker that wears a striped jacket."

FRANKLIN PARK BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

Burlington County, New Jersey.

THIS Institution is situated about [illegible] from the city of Burlington, and [illegible] Meeting House. The situation [illegible] and healthy, and the buildings large [illegible] in every respect well adapted to the [illegible]

The pupils in this Seminary are carefully instructed in the various branches of an English education, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, History, and the different branches of Mathematics. The Latin and Greek languages, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry are also taught in the school.

A course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, is delivered during the Autumn and Winter. In these Lectures, the principles of these sciences are explained, and illustrated by experiments.

The terms for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Fuel and Light are $41 per quarter of 12 weeks, any other charge is made for the use of the Globes and Maps, Class Books for reading, or the use of the Library. Other Books and Stationary are supplied at the usual prices.

There will be two vacations in each year, the one of two weeks commencing about the middle of the Fourth month (April), and the other of three weeks commencing about the middle of the Ninth month (September).

The Students to be furnished with their own towels and to have them and their clothes distinctly marked.

MAYBERRY McVAUGH,
BENJAMIN H. DEACON.

1st month 5th, 1838.

REFERENCES.

John Gummere, Haverford school; [illegible]
Samuel R. Gummere, Robert Thomas, Geo. B. Deacon, Burlington.
Kimber & Sharpless, 8 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Lyman Hunt, 172 Market st. do.
Dr. M. [illegible] corner Schuylkill and Vine, do.
Daniel Kimber, 186 N. Ninth st. do.
E. E. Valentine, 294 N. 6th st. do.
Charles Champion, Arch st. do.
Jesse Paul, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.
Joshua Kimber, Flushing, Long Island.

N. B.—A carriage will be ready at the "Burlington Lodge," in Burlington, on the arrival of the steamboat on Third day and Seventh day mornings, to convey passengers to and from the School. Fare, either way, 25 cts.

ap 21—6t

Dr. William Evans,

A Highly Important Caution to the Public, by Doctor William Evans.

Dunns General and Special — Cave ne titubes — Be ware lest ye Stumble.

DOCTOR WILLIAM EVANS, 19 north Eighth street avails himself of the present occasion to tender his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous members of society who suffering under "all the pains and aches that flesh is heir to," have entrusted themselves to his care. He has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences that his *remedies have done their duty as far as lies within the compass of human means.*

*Dr. Evans has had vast experience and success through*out the whole family of delicate diseases, the impure tendencies of which are aggravated by and rooted in the constitution through the base compliances of mercurial murderers, unprincipled, uneducated, and unpractised in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous victim off "the road to ruin." Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from home and foreign markets, and compounded by a master's hand on scientific principles. A physician is always in attendance, and a private office. All those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing. Dr. Evans' Office, 19 north Eighth street.

ap 14—tf

Cheap Pamphlets, &c.

SALVATION by Christ—Job Scott, 10 cts.
Trial of "Friends" in Philad'a 25
Sermons and Prayers by J. N. Maffitt, 5
Trial of Shermer vs. Rushing, [illegible]
Dutch [illegible] and [illegible] papers [illegible]
For sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley.

nov 18—tf

Wetherill and Brother,

MANUFACTURERS, No. 65 North Front street Philadelphia, offer for sale

White Lead, dry and ground in oil,	Copperas,
Red Lead	Oil Vitriol,
Orange Mineral,	Aqua Fortis,
Sugar Lead,	Muriatic Acid,
Litharge,	Sulph. Morphia,
Chrome Green,	Acetate do
Chrome Yellow,	Sulph. Quinine,
Blue Vitriol,	Refined Camphor,
	Calomel, &c. &c.

Together with every Chemical article in their line all of which being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to their customers and to the public generally, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required.

feb 17—tf

Growing of the Silk Worm.

J. STRONG'S Treatise on the Growing of the Silk Worm. Price 12½ cents. For sale by Judah Dobson, 108 Chesnut street, S. C. Cleveland, American Silk Agency, 5 Bank street. H. H. Hurst, 26 Arcade and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

feb 27—4t

To the Public.

MORE proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills. Mr. Joshua Burns, Cape May county, N. J. effectually cured of the following distressing symptoms; his symptoms were, extreme debility, attended with constant pains in side, back, and limbs, giddiness and dimness of sight, sickness at the stomach, impaired appetite, difficulty of breathing, great pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, depression of spirits, coldness and weakness of the extremities, flying pains in the chest, together with other symptoms not essential to intimate. Mrs. Swain, wife of the aforesaid Mr. Swain, has also been restored to health by the above invaluable medicines, her symptoms were nervousness, headache, pains in side, loss of appetite, disturbed rest, eructations, &c.

The public are hereby informed that their motives of making this declaration is that those afflicted with the same symptoms may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit, by the use of the same medicines.

Offices for the sale of this excellent medicine is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, where many certificates of the most respectable character, have testified to the cures of this invaluable medicine.

feb 10—eowtf

DR. WM. EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

HAPPY would it have been for many persons of both sexes, who are now in the silent grave, if they had learned to check the morbid tendencies of their stomachs and bowels, by these pure tonic and aperient pills, manufactured by Dr. Wm. Evans, of New York, without resorting to quack remedies, the names of which are concealed, and of which they know nothing. That dreadful scourge, CONSUMPTION, might have been checked in its commencement, and disappointed of its prey, in many instances, if the first symptoms of nervous debility had been counteracted by CAMOMILE chemically prepared, and those bowel complaints, which lead to a host of fatal maladies, might have been obviated by that fine alterative cathartic, of rhubarb, which is a leading ingredient in the APERIENT FAMILY PILLS. Before both of these medicines, which are adapted to a majority of those cases for which a hundred other nostrums are dealt out, [illegible] fevers, [illegible] bilious disorders, head-aches, [illegible] debility, [illegible] dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaints, would have entirely disappeared, where many of them have proved fatal.

Dr. Wm. Evans's Medical Office, for the sale of his celebrated Medicine, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS FOR DR. EVANS'S PILLS.

Benjamin Brown, N. W. corner of Shippen & George sts. Wm. N. Simons, Gray street, No. 64 south Third st. Philada.—Mrs. Porter, book store and library, Beach street, Kensington—George Pastorius, 256 south Fourth street—Frederick S. Axe, Germantown—Mr. Peckworth, Wilmington, Del.—H. Ritchie, P. M. New Castle, Del.—Nathan Davis, Camden, N. J.—Wm. Matthias, Columbia—John Levering, Roxborough—Joseph Pauer, Trappe, Montgomery county—George Getz, Reading, general agent for Berks county—Henry Fretz, Germantown—H. S. Powell, Chester, Del. county—Joseph Scott, Wilmington, 39 Market street—F. Woolman, Burlington, N. J.—Jonn Kerns, West Chester, for Chester county—Samuel Moore, Frankford, Pa.—Betts & Schrank, Norristown, Pa.—Wm. Mintzer, Pottsgrove, do.—John Marpart & Co. Lebanon county, do.—Henry Youtsman, Sunbury, do.—John Moore, Danville, do.—John P. Seefold, New Berlin, do.—John Murray, Milton, do.—J. Brunca, Muncy, do.—Daniel Cobb & Co. Williamsport, do.—H. Hay, [illegible], Bellefonte, do.—Kunkler & Hicks, Lewistown, do.—Jacob Myers, Mifflin, do.—A. W. Conyn, Bloomfield, do.—George W. Phillips, Carlisle, do.—J. Gilbert, Gettysburg, do.—John Wood, Lancaster, do.—Demuth & Barrington, Little York do.

feb 10—eowtf

Liver Complaint,

Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Aperient Pills.

MRS LYTLE, Mount Joy, Lancaster co. Pa. completely restored to health, by Dr. Evans' Chamomile Pills. Her symptoms were, great pain in her right side could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, disturbed rest. Extreme debility, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, languor, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the Liver. Miss Lytle, daughter of the aforesaid Mrs. Lytle, has also been restored to perfect health, by the same invaluable medicine. Her symptoms were extreme Nervousness, attended with severe pain in her side, sickness at the stomach, eructations, &c. Mrs. Lytle has the pleasure of informing the public, that numerous cases similar to her own, (in her vicinity) have been restored to health by the same invaluable medicine. General Office for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Tonic Pills, is at No. 19 North Eighth st. Philada. a few doors above Market.

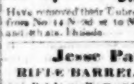
Interesting Case of Dyspepsia and Hypo-condriacism,

Cured by Dr. Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.

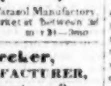
Mrs. Good, of Mount Joy, Lancaster co. was affected for 7 years with the above distressing symptoms of which she was confined to her bed for 9 months. Her symptoms were, depression of spirits, sickness at the stomach, head ache, impaired appetite, great pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, great mental despondency, dying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, emaciation, coldness and weakness of the extremities, a dislike for society or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping and languor and lassitude upon the least exercise. Mrs. Good was in the most desperate situation, and could obtain no relief until she was advised by her neighbors to make trial of Dr. Evans' Chamomile Pills, of which she is happy to state, that she is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health. Persons desirous of further information will be satisfied of every particular of her astonishing cure, by applying at 19, North Eighth st. Philada. or at her residence.

mar 17—tf

Removal.



SLEEPER & BROTHER



Have removed their Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory from No. 14 N. 3d st. to No. 126 Market st. between 3d and 4th sts. Philada.

m 131—3mo

Jesse Pannabecker,

RIFLE BARREL MANUFACTURER,

Brickerville Post Office, Lancaster co. Pa.

INFORMS the public, that he has constantly on hand, a handsome supply of Rifle Barrels and manufactures them expressly to order. Merchants from the South and West, or any other part of the Union, who will favor him with their custom, will do well by furnishing their orders according to the above direction where they will be thankfully received, and immediately supplied with as good barrels as any in the state, without any exception, and which will be sold on very reasonable terms on credit, or by a handsome reduction for cash.

N. B. Persons who wish to purchase, will find it an advantage by making a trial of the above instructions.

For further information call on Henry Lechler, Jr. No. 133 N. Front st. Philada.

mar 31—3m*

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth and Market and Arch streets Philadelphia.

jan 13—tf

Females

THAT are troubled with sick head ache, faintings, or gidiness, palpitations of the heart, lowness of spirits loss of appetite, pain in the side, general debility, or bodily weakness, rejections of food, &c may be effectually restored to health by using Dr. Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills, which are invariably recommended by all those that have used the invaluable medicine. Perseverance in the use of this invaluable medicine, will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases, but in such cases the doses may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease. These pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times and under any circumstances. Office and General Depot, No. 19 North Eighth st. Philada.

mar 17—tf

COUNTERFEITS AND LOSS PREVENTED.

SMALL BANK BILLS.

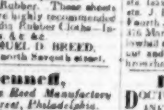
THE proprietor of the Manual Labor Saving Fund, (at the request of, and to accommodate the public,) having caused to be minutely engraved, in first rate style, a series of plates from $3 to 5 cts. printed on bank note paper, is now prepared to supply a limited amount of the same for public convenience. These bills effectually baffle all attempts to counterfeit them, and being issued on an ample security of Real Estate and redeemed when presented in sums of $5, in the bank bills of the city, no loss can possibly accrue on them. Any amount of the same, not under 50 cents, will always be received on deposite, to the credit of the holder, at 6 per cent. interest, at the Saving Fund, N. E. corner Second and Race streets.

T. W. DYOTT.

STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier.
Manual Labor Bank June 22, 1837.

jy 1—eowly

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.



GENTLEMEN'S India Rubber Boots, do. extra large over Shoes, Ladies' lined and fused India Rubber Shoes—ladies' misses', and children's over shoes of superior quality. Also, a good assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of various qualities.

Also, 400 sheets of this India Rubber. These sheets are very light and pliable, and are highly recommended in all cases of Rheumatism—India Rubber Cloths—India Rubber Soles for ladies' shoes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED.

jan 14 '37— No. 43 north Seventh street.

Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel and Cane Reed Manufacturer
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for country merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail.

jan 11 '36—tf

Purgation.

THE principle of purifying the body by Purgation, is beginning to be understood, as necessary for the acquisition of SOUND HEALTH, and all that will be of importance, when this doctrine is universally received, will be, where Purgative medicine accomplishes this object in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

Brandreth's Pills.

☞ These Pills are an Assistant of Nature, and afford perfect relief whenever any organ of the body are unhealthy, restoring strength and health by removing accumulative impurities—otherwise, in simple language, vitiated humours. This is following nature—this is taking disease out of the body—and no other way can cure disease but taking it out. It must be carried away from the body, not merely changed, as is the case when Calomel is given, or any of the numerous mineral medicines. It is in consequence of the perspiration that arises from the Thompsonian practice that has brought it into notice—but sweating is nothing compared to purging with Brandreth's Pills, as the good effects on the body. One dose of ten Pills will remove more bad humours by the stomach and bowels, than 3 dozen vapor baths on Thompsonian or other principles, could remove. Purging and sweating is all that is required to cure disease, no matter what kind. It can be cured no other way.

Brandreth's Pills

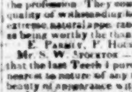
Are both emetic and cathartic—that is, produce both sweating and purging. In some cases, they produce vomiting, this is only when the stomach is in such a state of foulness that it cannot cleanse itself by any other means. They always produce health, because they invariably excite every organ to healthy action—in other words, THEY ASSIST nature to bring about such a state of things as necessarily causes this desirable result.

No method is so sensible as the following of Nature. Mankind have been long strayed from the paths of Wisdom, and unfortunately been seeking after any thing but common sense, and guided by any whim but reason. Let us abandon, then, false notions and false practices—let us endeavour to resume the path of nature, and be guided by the light of reason, let us cease to ruin our eyes by gas or candle light, and we shall need no spectacles—let us cease doing those things which are contrary to the nature of our bodies, and we shall need no physicians—let us endeavour to find out what is nature, what are the laws that govern her. In this work experience must be our teacher, and prejudice must be for ever discarded as our companion.

NOTICE.—The above popular medicine is now extensively counterfeited in every part of the United States and the persons so engaged have become so daring in their advances, and plausible in their pretensions, that I feel it to be (more than ever) my duty, to caution the public against purchasing the Brandreth Pills from any persons, however specious may be their appearance unless such persons can give proof, that they are authorized by Mr. WM. WRIGHT, the GENERAL AGENT, and above all, to avoid purchasing at any place purporting to be Dr. Brandreth's office, except at THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICES AND GENERAL DEPOTS 108 RACE STREET, and 43 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA. The medicines that are purchased at other places cannot be depended upon, as the counterfeiters have already opened offices in some of the principal cities, and some have even gone so far as to assume the name of DR. BRANDRETH.

mar 3—tf

PREMIUM TEETH.



A GOLD MEDAL

Was awarded to the subscriber at the late Fair of the American Institute, New York, October, 1837, for the BEST INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH. The following certificate is from the Judges appointed by the above Institute:—

We, the undersigned Judges, appointed by the American Institute, having examined Mr. Stockton's Incorruptible Teeth, give it as our opinion that they are far superior to any heretofore offered for competition. They are calculated in the highest degree to give satisfaction to the profession. They combine not only strength, and the quality of withstanding heat, but what is very essential, extreme natural appearance. We consider Mr. Stockton as being worthy the thanks of the profession.

E. PARMLY, F. HOUSTON, M. D. J. W. CRANE, M. D.

Mr. S. W. STOCKTON—I have no hesitation in stating that the last Teeth I purchased from you, approach the nearest to nature of any that I have ever seen—uniting beauty of appearance with durability of material, and confidently recommend them to the profession, as being a very superior article. WM. ARNOLD, Member of the College of Surgeons, London.

Mr. S. W. STOCKTON—Sir—It gives me pleasure to congratulate you, as being the happy instrument of introducing to the profession an article combining the various desiderata hitherto anxiously looked for by Dentists. We can now command an article, which, for cleanliness, durability, beautiful natural appearance, &c. is admirably calculated to supersede the use of natural teeth and will doubtless ensure them general use by the profession.

JNO B. STOUT, M. D.

We, the undersigned cheerfully concur in the above: Saml B. Smith, Isaac Greenwood, John Lovejoy, Lucius Keddington—Surgeon Dentists.

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON Dentist,
No. 160 Vine St. above 4th, Phila.

☞ Letters (post paid)—and all orders for Teeth, except the cash—will meet prompt attention. ap 16—tf

Have You a Cough?

DO not neglect it! thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common Cold.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION, contains no poisonous drugs and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Be persuaded to purchase a Bottle of this Expectorant.

TO DAY!—to-morrow may be too late.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you!

FOR THIS PLAIN REASON, That in no one of the thousand cases, where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

It may be had of the Proprietor, Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 south Third street, Philadelphia, and of Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.; John Evans & Co. Baltimore; Todd & Co. Washington City; Wm. Stabler, Alexandria D. C.; Walter Somerville, Richmond, Va.; J. H & W. S. Lite, Macon, Georgia; Goodhue & Son Cincinnati O.; A. Morris, York; G. W. Oakley, Reading; G. H. Kerber, Lancaster; S. Elliott, Carlisle; J. Weigle, Harrisburg; M. Eptng, Pottsville; and P. J. W. Thompson, Easton, Pa.; F. W. Roberts, Salem, N. J.; C. Tullis, Duncan's Creek, N. J. Price $1 per bottle. oct 28

Bell's Specific Solution.

EXPERIENCE proves that this important preparation for the cure of particular diseases, is not equalled by any medicine for the same diseases of which the unfortunate can avail themselves at the present day. It is the result of the scientific medical knowledge of one of the most eminent men either of this or any other age, of which the profession can boast, and for value and efficacy, in speedily removing the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to," it requires no other testimony than the unanimous approbation of the multitude who have found relief in time of need, by the use of its healing properties.—Persons using the above need no change of diet, no interruption of their usual occupations. It has no peculiar smell to create suspicion, not a disagreeable taste, and no poisonous properties to ruin the constitution, but can be taken equally well by persons of any temperament, age or sex. Sold at No. 19 north Eighth street, where the unfortunate can avail themselves of the advice of an experienced physician.

ap 14—1m

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS

For using Dr. Peters' celebrated "Vegetable Pills."

1. Because they are exceedingly popular which proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases without possessing the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician who has made his profession the study of his life.
4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are the most effective in operation.
5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.
6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which the human frame is incidental to.
7. Because they are cheap, and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.
8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.
9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.
10. Because in cases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body they have a most happy effect in calming, and invigorating the mind.
11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills sickness and gripings.
12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head ache.
13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.
14. Because as their application produces no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.
15. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Cholic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that DR. PETERS' Vegetable Pills is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold at John B. Rowand, No. 249 Market st. Caleb E. Pleasants, N. W. corner of Market and Third sts. Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts. J. Penrose Colins, under the Merchants Hotel, N. Fourth above Market st. E. A. Hoskins, Girard Row, No. 316 Market st. F. Klett, N. E. corner of Second and Callowhill sts. Jones and Hutchinson, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh sts. and by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

dec 30—6m

Important to Mothers.

DOCTOR PARIS' celebrated SOOTHING SYRUP, for INFANTILE TEETHING is unrivalled, when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS, (according to the directions) it universally produces immediate relief, it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of the fatal complaint, convulsions even after the child had several attacks of the distressing malady. It is invariably recommended by all those who make use of the above mentioned Syrup. Sold only at Dr. EVANS' Office, No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

feb 10—tf

YOUNG LADIES' LYCEUM INSTITUTE.

THIS Seminary is located on the banks of the Little Chiquesalunga, about half a mile north of the village of Mount Joy, in view of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg rail-road, about seven hours ride from the former, and two hours from the latter place, with both of which and with Lancaster there is daily communication.

The Principal and proprietor of the institution has for about three years, conducted a Female High School in the city of Philadelphia, with what success, it may be seen by the subjoined testimonials. He has, at least, no expectation of lowering the standard of female education in the new establishment, or of deviating any effort, on his part, to place it on an equal standing with the best female seminaries in our country.

It is his object to educate, thoroughly and practically, the persons, the minds, and the hearts of the youth entrusted to his care,—or physical, intellectual, social, and moral beings. And whatever time and capacity admit, to render them competent to exercise moral discipline, and to impart instruction with effects to others.

The experiment of one year has clearly proved that the new arrangement, in a healthful, pleasant, and even delightful district of the country, removed from adverse and often controlling influences, will afford him facilities and means for effecting those desirable objects, than could be enjoyed in the sphere of his former labors.

TERMS.

1. The school year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each, the first commencing on the 1st of May, and the second on the 1st of November. No admission for a shorter term than one session.
2. The charge for board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition in all the English and classical studies, will be per session, payable in advance.
3. The extra charge per session will be, for music, [illegible]; For drawing and painting, [illegible]; For French and Italian, each [illegible]; Charge for bed and bedding, [illegible].
3. In the discipline of the seminary, the pupils are contemplated as physical, moral and intelligent beings. Hence the rules are comparatively few, concerning those important being matters of mutual understanding rather than of law and penalty.

It scarcely need be added, that moral suasion, in some of its various modes, including the chief, and almost the only means of discipline employed in the seminary; the salutary influence of which, utterly contributes to the mental improvement, and [illegible] comfort and [illegible] of its members.

4. Besides the usual objects of making thorough and practical proficients in the useful and liberal studies, one feature of this seminary is its adaptation to educate young ladies for teachers. For this purpose, lectures are given on the nature and objects of education, and the modes of instruction,—also on the principles and methods of moral discipline, with practical exercises. Young ladies, desirous of possessing this truly liberal and important accomplishment, may here avail themselves of it, by spending a session or two in the institution after completing the usual course.

N. DODGE, A. M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS.

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1837.

As it is the intention of Mr. N. Dodge to remove from this city, we feel pleasure in thus bearing our testimony, that as a man and a Christian his character here stands deservedly high. He has long conducted a female academy of a very superior grade, with great credit to himself, and satisfaction to his patrons. He carries with him our respect and best wishes.

Rev. Thomas Eustace,	Rev. A. Judson,
John M. Atwood,	Charles S. Wurts,
W. Darrach, M. D.	W. Gibson, M. D. Professor of Surgery U. Pa.
Rev. H. A. Boardman,	

From a personal acquaintance with the Rev. N. Dodge, M. A., as well as from his well-known successful devotion to female education, we take pleasure in expressing our entire confidence in his ability and in his fidelity in the discharge of his professional duties. His plan of instruction is that which best secures the sustain and permanent improvement of his pupils, based as it is on strictly philosophical and Christian principles.

While we regret to lose from the city one, so the city so valuable a coadjutor as Mr. Dodge, we would congratulate him in his going to a community which will doubtless appreciate his worth, and where, with the Divine blessing success will continue to attend him in his enlarged sphere of operations.

Rev. Charles Henry Alden, A. M. Prin. Phila. High School for young ladies, & Burton Seminary.
James P. Espy, Professor of Language.
J. H. Brown, Principal Columbia Academy, Phila.
W. Curran, A. M. Classical Teacher.
Rev. James Wiltbank, A. M. late Principal of the Grammar School, U. P.

Dear Sir,—Understanding that you contemplate removing your seminary into the country, we beg leave to testify our approbation of the system of female education devised and pursued in the seminary under your direction in the city of Philadelphia.

The attention which our children and wards have received under your instruction, has been highly satisfactory to us. We cheerfully, therefore, recommend you, as a teacher of young ladies to all parents who desire to give their daughters a useful and finished education.

We are respectfully and sincerely yours,

Thomas Bradford jr.	Charles J. Ingersoll,
Richard Peters,	William Wurts,
Thomas Latimer,	Joseph Olivers,
William Rawle,	Charles N. Bancker,
Thomas Sergeant,	Job Smith,
William Wurts,	Joseph Montgomery.

REFERENCES.

N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor Surgery.
Rev. John Johns and John Easter, Esq. Baltimore.
Rev. Wm. Brubaker, [illegible] county, North Carolina.
Rev. W. Preston, Savannah, Georgia.
Rev. H. Jones, Cincinnati.
Hon. John Roberts, Montgomery county, Pa.
H. Y. Slaymaker, Esq. York county, Pa.
John Gordon, M. D. Bucks county, Pa.

N. B.—A Seminary for youths of the other sex, to be conducted on similar principles, will be opened 1st of May next, about a mile from the institute.

mar 3—eowtf

DEAFNESS.

Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

THE great success which has attended the application of this valuable remedy in many hundred cases in the Westminster Dispensary (for diseases of the Eye and Ear) for which Letters Patent have been obtained by M. Taylor M. D. from the English Government, and the adoption it has received from the Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris, as well as from the following Medical gentlemen, Mr. Abernethy, Sir Astley Cooper, Drs Roscoe, Curtis, Drake and L. Jugshaw, Aurist, &c. and other Aurists and Surgeons, inferior to none in Medical Science, who have used and recommended it.

The fame of the Gutta Vegetabilis, throughout France and Germany, caused its speedy introduction into almost every country in Europe, and orders were transmitted to Dr. Taylor, from all parts, congratulating him on the consistency, the certainty with which the Gutta Vegetabilis was continually applied can be affected by many thousands. Since the Revolution of July, the Majesties, Louis Philippe, King of the French and Leopold King of the Belgians, conferred on Dr. Taylor the title of Honorary Aurist to their Majesties as a recompense for he many restored to hearing by this simple remedy, the application of his long tried Gutta Vegetabilis. These proofs of royal favor will be hope to sufficient to encourage all who are affected with deafness, arising from any cause, to apply his remedy.

In London, Paris and Brussels, the number cured by its use is incalculable, as well as in the principal cities of the three kingdoms.

In the city of Dublin 300 more or less deaf were restored to hearing by him, one of whom had been incurable [illegible] years. In the city of Lyons, France, 200 were restored to hearing, one of whom was 99 years of age, and one 84. In the year, 1836, the cures performed in the different cities in the south of France, were astonishing for their number and the length of time they were afflicted.

As a proof of its efficacy we will submit the following cases.—The Rev John King, Curate of John's Church, Manchester had become so deaf (arising from cold) that he could not hear a band of music fifteen yards distance. This affection has been gradually growing upon him for a number of years during which time he applied to many celebrated Aurists and Physicians, who operated and applied every thing their united skill could suggest, without the least shadow of relief. Dr. Drake recommended and applied Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis, and strange to tell, he had not used the second bottle, until he could hear as well as he ever did. For particulars of this case, see London Medical Journal for October, 1835.

Dr. Andrews, of Edinboro, speaking of Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis, says—I have used the Gutta Vegetabilis in my practice, as well as in the hospitals—and find it to be a most valuable remedy in cases of deafness, arising from nervous debility, and relaxation of the drum of the ear produced by cold, and well calculated to do much good. And therefore recommended it to general use being confident in my opinion, as well as that of others, no one will be disappointed, who may have occasion to use this valuable discovery.

From Dr. James, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, in a letter to Dr. Taylor, concludes by saying, every class of people will find in the Gutta Vegetabilis, a cheap and valuable remedy for Deafness, arising almost from any cause. I have generally found from one to two bottles produces a perfect cure—and in one instance a gentleman, who came under my care, laboring under deafness for many years, attended with a running from the ears and a peculiar sound resembling distant thunder, accompanied with the ringing of bells, all these symptoms were removed and the individual restored to hearing by the use of three bottles.

A judicious practitioner of Paris, speaking of Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis, expresses himself thus: I have, anyhow, employed all my skill and talents to find out a useful preparation for the relief and cure of Deafness, and I must solemnly affirm, that I have never found any thing so good, so safe, and so efficacious as Dr. Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis. You may depend upon it, says he, for I have often experienced it that it possesses every virtue that can justly be ascribed to any medicine for this distressing affliction, here then you have a medicine of superior excellence, and of intrinsic value.

Miss S. A. NORTON, of Mile end Road, was many years afflicted with deafness, after trying every thing she could hear of, and her physician could prescribe, one bottle of Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis relieved her considerably, and before she used the third bottle, she was perfectly restored to the sense of her hearing.

THOMAS HORNBY, of Farrington street, who was a lieutenant in the 42 Regiment, was struck deaf on the plains of Waterloo, and has remained so ever since. After the use of one bottle of Gutta Vegetabilis, was perfectly cured.

Mrs. GREEN, of Camberwell, who had been fourteen years deprived of the sense of hearing, was quite cured by using six bottles.

To the Aged who are most commonly afflicted with Deafness, this preparation will indeed prove a blessing, as it has so frequently cured the worst of cases, when no hope of recovery had been anticipated or derived from other means.

To those afflicted with deafness, arising from cold, this preparation must prove invaluable, and will restore them to hearing in nine cases out of ten.

The Gutta Vegetabilis is prepared in strict accordance with scientific principles apart from all Empiricism, and it will be found on trial to carry its own recommendation with it, in the happy effects it produces by restoring those to hearing who have been so unfortunate as to be deprived of that sense for many years.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—To prevent being imposed upon, look well to the certificates of the proprietor and inventor.

This is to certify that I have appointed Dr. William Young, Philadelphia, my only Agent in the U. States to dispose of that valuable Medicine, called TAYLOR'S GUTTA VEGETABILIS, with full power to appoint agents where he may think proper, and as the great demand may induce persons to fabricate the medicines to the injury of the public. I have thought proper to accompany the bill of directions round each bottle with my name signed in my own hand writing and the more effectually to detect counterfeits, the public will observe the Seal of my agent on the outside of every bottle, to counterfeit which is felony.

Signed at my office, 20 Charles street, Bloomsbury, London, sold by Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG, 33 south Fourth street, one door north of Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who is appointed wholesale agent for the United States, Canada, and West Indies.

feb 10—3m

Land Wanted.

WANTED a small farm in the vicinity of Philadelphia, containing from 10 to 50 acres, in exchange for valuable land in the western part of Pennsylvania, or building lots in a rapidly improving town near Pittsburg.

Apply to D. Hull, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

jan 13—tf

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

THE [illegible] and increasing popularity of these pills, [illegible] truth [illegible] only [illegible] and [illegible] the demand for them has [illegible]

Dr. Peters [illegible] this fact upon the public that his pills [illegible] compound of simples which [illegible] years' intense application to a profession in which he regularly bred, and hence it is so popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly safe and gentle in their action, and the particularity of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold by all the respectable druggists in the city of Philadelphia.

dec 30—6m

Dr. Mead's

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR STOMACH PILLS.

THE only medicine ever yet offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure can be obtained from all those chronic states of derangement of the digestive organs, constituting that complicated disease termed Dyspepsia.

The symptoms characterizing this complaint, as they are a long train of those disagreeable sensations commonly called [illegible], depression of spirits, loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up wind, acrid eructations, costiveness, but most commonly costiveness, pains in the stomach, heart burn, or what is called sour stomach, palpitations of the heart, vertigo, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep. The number of these symptoms vary in different individuals, some being troubled only by part, while others have every additional one equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the hands and breast, distressing pains in the head and sides, and emaciation, or a wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs.

N. B.—The publick are requested to observe that the Directions accompanying the Box will be signed by the Agents.

Sold wholesale and retail by T. W. Dyott, and by E. & C. Yarnall, in New York, by O. Hall, [illegible] and in Baltimore by Wm. Robert, and by most of the Druggists, throughout the United States.

mar 17—6m

Chinese Mulberry Trees.

AMERICAN SILK AGENCY, 5 BANK STREET.

THE subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of Mulberry Trees, suitable for raising the Silk Worm, viz.: Morus Multicaulis Alpenese, Multicaulis Seedlings, Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also 5,000 cuttings from Bland's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines. These Vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew, and are fine for the table, and are capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

☞ Those who wish to enter into this great branch of National Industry, will do well to call at the Agency and see the they are interested in the value of the Trees they purchase.

N. B.—The particular attention of those engaged in the culture and manufacture of Silk, is called to the value of Trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured, is invited to this agency. The agent will give every attention to select and procure remittance of proceeds of any articles sent to him. Those who may wish to purchase and enter in this valuable branch of Home Industry, can obtain from the agent every information, and obtain such articles as they may want, at the shortest notice.

feb 10—tf

TO TAILORS.

Ward's Protracter System and the Fashions.

THE Original Inventor, Teacher and publisher of the above named System, now offers to the trade a new addition of his far famed Protracter System, having lately [illegible] important improvements, [illegible] and he has [illegible] that it is the grand desideratum long wished for, and the [illegible] the labour of [illegible] cheaper than by any thing of the kind ever offered to the Trade. Those who send for a single copy, must enclose five dollars, or ten for a copy of the System and Fashions. But when sending by mail the [illegible] postage paid, [illegible] the rights of this System, [illegible] Protracter System, have brought it out under the [illegible] to say, [illegible] only by [illegible] his own fame, and [illegible] under such names, endeavoring to supplant the real Author and to [illegible] to the world not only the name of his System, but also the credit and improvements to be derived from his inventions. Some persons also have been desired of the truth to be induced to give certificates of the great utility of the System to such persons, who call the System their own. What would a parent think of an imposition of another who should call his neighbour's wife or children by their own name, and receive both profit and reputation from such deception. I leave it to the public to judge—ever remembering that Authors and Inventors deserve patronage, and are entitled to the fruits of their hard earned fame, and useful productions; and they look to the exalted sensibilities of the discerning public to protect them from frauds and usurpers.

The Protracter System, and Cone Ruler for Tailors, may be had in its purity from any legally authorized agent, or of the Inventor.

ALLEN WARD, No. 341 South Ninth Street, Phila.

who has the honour of supplying most of the Fashionable Tailors throughout the United States. mar 17—tf

TETTER Ointment.

This Ointment, [illegible] effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ring worm, Salt Rheum, [illegible] and Spots, Grubs on the face, and all species of Cutaneous eruptions. It is considered invaluable to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, of jars, dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per dozen—A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by M. E. Howell, at No. 63 north 8th, the second door above Cherry st. Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to.

Also sold by G. Gordon, No. 11 south Seventh street.

Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, will be prepared only by M. E. Howell, widow of the late Dr. Abraham Howell.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed upon the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, the proprietor considers it necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labeled on all the boxes and jars, to secure the bill of directions enveloping the Genuine Ointment, will be accompanied with the initials of the signature of the sole proprietor, M. E. Howell, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

I do hereby certify, that my daughter Adeline was afflicted with the scald head, for three months. It commenced with a very acute eruption, attended with incessant itching, and continued to get worse, several large bald spots on the back part of her head, which broke out in sores and extended greatly to every portion, and were very painful; more especially when her head was combed. Hearing of remarkable cures performed by Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, I procured one box, and used it according to the directions, and to my great satisfaction it abated the itching, and made considerable alteration for the better. The manner of treatment being plain and easy giving relief immediately after the ointment was applied induced me to persevere, and by using two or three boxes more have realised a perfect cure. It is upwards of three years since the cure was effected and there is not the smallest appearance of the complaint returning.

Witness my hand, CATHARINE SHAAR, Wood street, near 10th.

mar 31—tf

A Certain Cure for the AGUE AND FEVER.

VARIOUS and many are the discoveries now made to cure several diseases, and I can with safety assert that in no age has the list of remedies been so well supplied as in the present, nor were they so efficacious. Look back fifty years, and contemplate the state of things in that age. Then view with a retrospective glance the improvements and new discoveries of the present, and mark the contrast—every year since has been productive of some discovery, which has been of signal benefit to the world, in almost every point to which they have had reference, and the enlightened community will now admit that art and science are advancing to perfection more and more every day.

In introducing this medicine to public notice, I would remark, that it is not for self interest alone which actuates me to send it out, but a sense of duty to my fellow man, and an anxiety to be publicly useful, prompts me to an effort to present to the Ladies who is laboring under that distressing disease called Ague and Fever a remedy which will at once relieve to entire satisfaction—well convinced of the great benefit which will be derived from its use by the suffering part of the community, and under this conviction, I hesitate not to send it abroad. This medicine has been given to many hundred cases, to the entire relief of them all, and has never been known to be ineffectual in one single instance. They are perfectly harmless, and contain nothing that will in the least degree derange or disorganize the stomach, but to the contrary, they promote a healthy action between the stomach, liver and the other important functions of the system, and restore each organ to perfect harmony—the result will be vigor and health, and the cheek which was a pale and sallow hue, will again be adorned with that beautiful crimson glow, which is the production of good health, and which is an ornament surpassed by every other. They will break and cure the most violent fever, and more particularly the ague and fever—they are greatly beneficial to persons who are disposed to be jaundish in any degree. The public will plainly see that I do not pretend to recommend this medicine for every disease to which the human race is subject, but would recommend it for the fever and its consequences. And I do contend that whenever fever exhibits itself, if subdued in time, will ward off an almost every imaginable serious and fatal attack. I would not for a moment think of intruding my remarks on the attention of the country, if I was not convinced by hundreds of cases, and some of them of the most obstinate kind, and of years' standing, that they are perfectly infallible. I do not design to delude the people by flattering words, for from it, but I endeavor to state simple facts. These pills never fail in any instance, if the directions of the case be as it may, if the directions are strictly followed.

☞ The pills are prepared only by THOMAS J. NEAVITT, Sole Proprietor, Apothecary and Druggist, Centreville Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he keeps constantly on hand a full supply for wholesale and retail, price 50 cents per box.—They may be had at the proprietor's and at W. & J. Bartlett's, in Baltimore, Md. also at George W. Carpenter's, Philada. by order or otherwise.

P. S.—Persons who use these pills and find after following the given directions, that a cure is not performed, shall have their money returned. oct 7 '37—tf

Published every Saturday,

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 Carter's Alley,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.

TERMS—$2 50 if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Payable in Philadelphia without discount or charges.

☞ The above terms mean, literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

☞ Unpaid letters not taken from the Post Office.